

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## O'CONNELL'S MANIFESTO.



O'CONNELL is still "pursuing the triumph and partaking the gale" of popular enthusiasm, which the reversal of the judgment on him was so well calculated to produce. A public procession from his prison to his home, attended by thousands on thousands of men, animated by affection for his person, and zeal for the cause he advocates, while they

were stimulated by something like indignation at the past, and flushed with hope for the future; public thanksgivings offered by the priests, and in the temples of the faith, of seven millions of people, with all the splendour of the Roman ritual, sanctioned by the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Murray), a man hitherto remarkable for the quietude of his political character, generally exhibiting much of the Conservative, and a little of the courtier; the exultation of the capital city of the island, multiplied in every town, village and hamlet; and all crowned by an assembly of what may almost be called the ruling body of Ireland, unexampled for the number attending it, for the spirit and determination displayed in the proceedings, for the adhesion given in by men of rank, wealth, and influence, to the policy of the Conciliation Hall, and last, not least, the Manifesto of O'Connell himself, which we shall notice presently. We have compared the public accounts of all these proceedings, and have checked them by information from private channels, and we can come to but one conclusion—that, taken altogether, they form one of those crises in public affairs, that, for good or for evil, influence the course of the future history of a nation.

The crisis has not found the leader of the movement unprepared for it. His speech of Monday last may be considered his Manifesto; it shadows forth, if it does not distinctly trace, the course of his policy for the future. Never was such a speech made before by a liberated state prisoner in the face of the Government that prosecuted him. He has evidently little fear of another "thirty-six yards" indictment, for his language is as decided as ever; and, for a "conspirator," he states his views with singular openness. The principal points are these:—The counts alleging the illegality of the meetings having failed, he has entertained the idea of holding the gathering (suspended by proclamation) at Clontarf; but on second thoughts he considers enough has been done to assert the principle of their legality, and he therefore refers the holding or the not holding the meeting to a committee, his own opinion being against it; the meeting at Clontarf, then, we may take it, will not be held. He states that when the proclamation was issued against the meeting, had it not been for the interposition of Sir Edward Blakeney the people would have been fired on. This is to be proved, and inquired into in Parliament. There is evidently exciting work cutting out for next session.

He quotes with approbation a passage from a work written by Mr. Grey Porter, a "Protestant gentleman, the High Sheriff of a Protestant county":—"The union of 1801, 41 Geo. III., chap. 47, does, and always will, draw away from Ireland her men of skill, genius, capital, and rank—all who raise, strengthen, and distinguish a nation. A federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is inevitable, and most desirable for both islands." Some will consider this an abatement of the claim for "Total Repeal."

He has decided on the plan, interrupted last year, of what is to be called the Preservative Society, consisting of three hundred gentlemen sitting in Dublin, as a sort of training school for the members of the future Federal Parliament. It is to be so organised as to be perfectly "within the law."

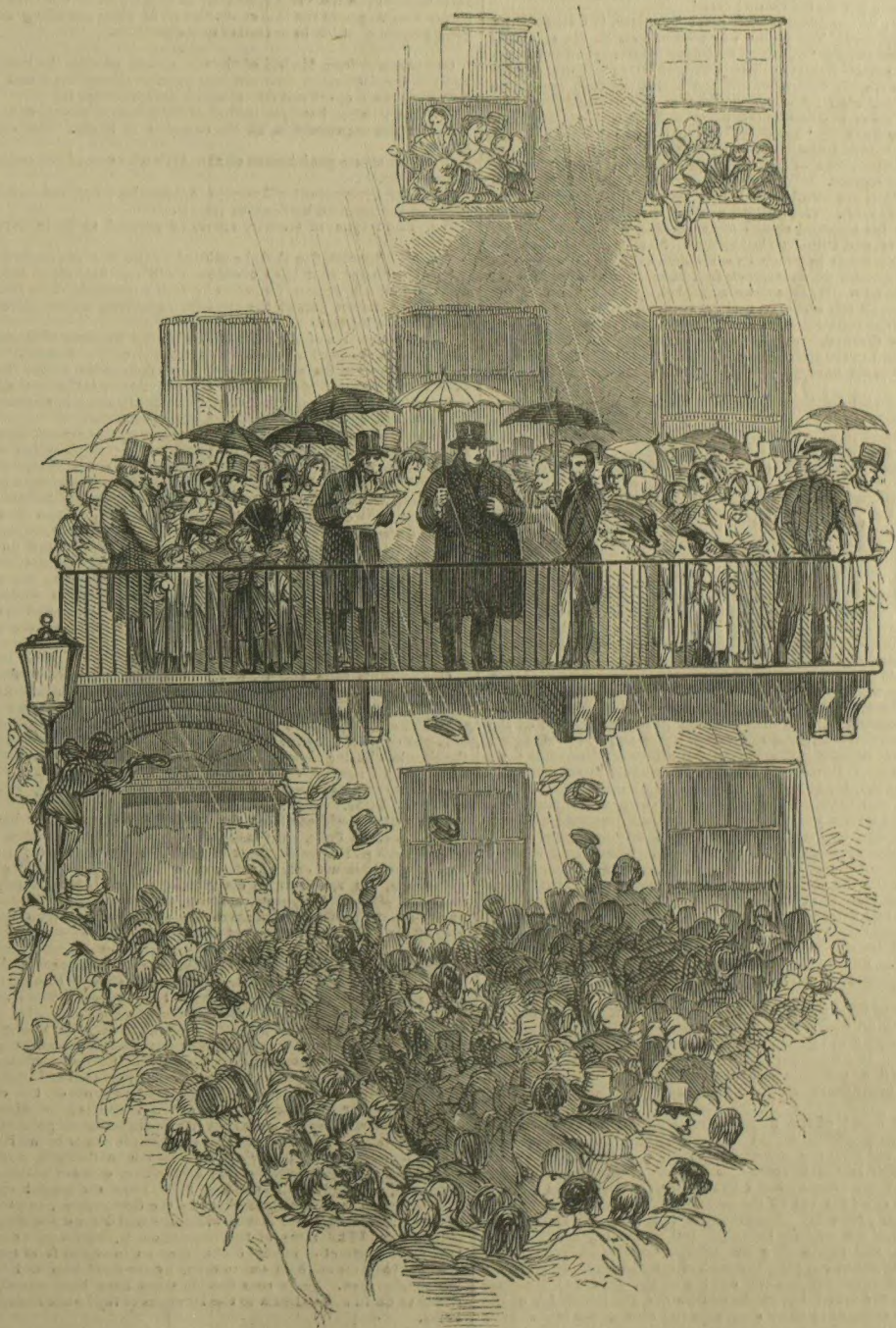
He threatens an impeachment of the Attorney-General and Irish Judges for injustice, misconduct, and illegality of proceeding in the trials, and states this curious fact, that the Chief Justice, supposed to be impartial, borrowed the brief of the Attorney-General—the paid prosecutor—to charge the jury from! The tampering with the jury lists, and the admission of newspapers as evidence, will also be included as the grounds of the impeachment. He will not succeed in this—and probably knows he will not—but it asserts a principle recognised by the law; and that he should be in a position to use such a threat, without its appearing ridiculous, is one of the greatest proofs of the increase of power he has gained by the prosecution, or rather the mismanagement of it.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

The whole of these displays of public feeling, these gatherings of thousands by the most exciting of subjects—politics and national feeling—have passed off without one breach of the peace of any kind. The time is not very distant when such feelings would have stained the earth with blood. The obedience of the people to their leaders is something marvellous, and is not the least significant feature of the times. The absence of that bitterness of tone against England and English injustice which was formerly the staple of Repeal harangues, is a sign of the better temper that springs from better knowledge. In proportion as the Orange party has sunk in influence in both countries, so has the disposition to rely on the justice of England increased in the bulk of the Irish nation. And unless Repeal is stripped of its attractions by better government, the Liberal party in England bid fair to become in some degree supporters of O'Connell; they will vindicate in him their jealousy of any interference with the purity of trial by jury, to the still greater embarrassment of the Ministry. The prosecution was a piece of mismanagement from beginning to end.

Much of all that has taken place will be sneered at, more of it will excite that wonder which is content to marvel at a phenomenon without comprehending it, and some things will be con-

demned. Thus the ascribing the release of the popular champion to the influence of the prayers of the Church, will be set down as superstition; the returning thanks for his deliverance has been called an indecent and ostentatious farce; and the universal jubilee which the nation has presented, will appear to the less impulsive Englishman as excessive, and more than the occasion justifies. But all these things are but the outward expression of deep inward feelings; they are the expression of national emotions, that will be the spring of actions; no ruler or statesman can disregard such indications; the man who has no responsibility may laugh and sneer as he pleases, his carelessness can have no consequences. But the ruler must study these feelings, if he wishes to direct or modify them; and if he neglects to do so, the chances are that they will govern him. It is useless to ask how intense popular excitement has been produced; it exists, and must be met; if mischievous, it must be met and prevented from increasing. But how? That is just the question which at this moment embarrasses the Government. It is evident the Ministry was not prepared for this turn of affairs; and the not having contemplated it as at least possible, was an error in policy that has had the effect of throwing an immense advantage into the hands of their opponent, who will not be slow to make the most of it.



O'CONNELL AT THE BALCONY, IN MERRION-SQUARE, DUBLIN.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PARISIANA.

PARIS, Tuesday evening.

The Jockey and the other new Clubs of Paris, to which the French resort with all the enthusiasm they have for novelty and English imitation, are now the only lively centres of society. Here melancholy tales are in the mouths of all the white-gloved lions—many of their volatile colleagues have become denuded of their feathers in the pursuit of departed wealth, of beauty, and of fashion, at the noted watering places whither they have flocked; for there that treacherous goddess Fortune holds the dice-box and the roulette, and has entrapped our leading infortunates. Several of the most marvellous of the latter are said to be held in quod for their folly—two at Baden Baden, where profligacy, pleasure, and fashion still reign paramount, filling the pockets of the exiled croupiers of Paris, and of the Grand Duke, who divides with them the wages of sin. What creates still more regret is the death of the Duke d'Orsini, so long resident in Paris, and who united in his person the titles and the wealth of the greatest houses of Spain, by his maternal uncle, the Captain-General, President of the Council of Castile, First Minister of Ferdinand VII.; he was Duke of Infantado. His paternal grandmother was the Dowager Duchess of Ossuna, from whom he inherited the immense riches of the house of Benavente. The property of these three illustrious families put into his single possession an annual revenue exceeding two million francs. He appeared in London at the Queen's drawing-room with three Solitaire pins in his breast valued at £100,000. His brother, the Marquis di Terranova, who spent the last season in London, which he has just left, inherits, with the immense fortune and domains of his race, all the amiable qualities of his lamented brother.

A city is the natural element of a Frenchman, just as water is of a fish; therefore, Paris is even now not deserted like London. But the grand promenades miss their titled and distinguished crowds. In the Champs Elysées, all the carriages and britches as you perceive belong to the well-known millionaire American family, the T—s. They are the most dashing denizens in Paris; you may judge of their style of living by their rentine at hotel, from the King's sister, for which alone they pay £2000 per annum. Their only rival in the Champs Elysées is M. Thiérs. There you behold him daily in the *grande allée*, the Rotten Row of Paris, reclining in his magnificent *calèche*, after the happy deliverance of six volumes of his new "History of Napoleon," which he has just conveyed to the publisher's hands, in exchange for £20,000. His countenance is the index of the times. Lately you behold him smiling with deep enjoyment, for France was going to war with England; but yesterday his visage was overcast, for peace is restored.

There are many English visitors in Paris—but there are but few persons of note, except those who are on the wing to Italy; and the British crowd of former years is not to be seen on the Boulevards. The hostile feeling to England prevailing here is the cause, for the war panic had but just passed off: it was intense! The message of Louis Philippe sent to the Countess of Alborough, arrested its course. The journals have not told all the truth. This centenary lady—this once celebrated belle, and heroine of many an anecdote of gallantry—wrote a letter in alarm to one of the ladies of honour at the Palace, to inquire whether she should sell off her goods and chattels, and fly to England? Louis Philippe, who knows her ladyship, and who saw the letter, sent word to our eccentric countrywoman, "not to be afraid, because as long as he would be on the throne, there would be no war with England." Nothing shows more clearly that the race of the noble and mighty lords of former days has passed away, than the social position of those who now give all the grandest fêtes. A few days since a worthy mercer, M. Papin, who made a fortune of some millions amount in one of the darkest corners of Paris, gave an entertainment worthy of a Prince at his château and manor, in the environs. It commenced with theatricals—the play was performed in an ancient chapel, metamorphosed for the occasion into an elegant theatre, in which each of the crowd of guests had a stall to himself. After the play, at two o'clock in the morning, came a sumptuous supper; then the park, of three hundred acres, became suddenly illuminated. Whilst the young *élégants* and *élégantes* danced, the rest promenaded amongst the dazzling arcades. At five in the morning, the scene was changed—the male dancers became sportsmen, and the rabbits, hares, and partridges the music had not soared, met with sudden deaths.

Speaking of sporting, nothing could be more extraordinary to an Englishman than the doings of the 1st of September near Paris. The entire plain of St. Denis was covered with Cockney sportsmen, who, according to their notions, had nothing else to do but to expend powder and shot because it was SUNDAY! The reports of guns so quickly followed each other, that you might imagine it was the skirmish preceding a grand battle.

Sport is the image of war, and one far more agreeable in reality to citizens-soldiers. With the latter, Prince de Joinville is now in immense favour; all repeat his *bonnet* at Mogadore. Just as he had left the Admiral's cabin, a cannon ball entered: "Oh!" said the Prince, "Death is polite; he came to give me a call, and not finding me at home, left me his visiting card."

A very interesting sitting of the Académie has just taken place, to distribute the prizes of Virtue and Eloquence. The former was bestowed on M. Haël, a gentleman who has been successfully "a Jack of all trades"—amongst others a Prefect and the manager of several theatres. The celebrated writer and orator, now one of the French Ministers, M. Villemain, was the first spokesman, and shone with all his glory, until that witty personage Scribe rose and eclipsed him. In his address he combined the most profound reflections with the most *espirituel bon mots*, and his supercilious brethren, "the forty," will no longer say that he is only fit to write farces. The crowded assembly, consisting of the noblest and most distinguished men of France, and of the fairest and most elegant leaders of fashion, were thrown into rapture.

The gay environs of Paris are teeming with high society, but Versailles is the choicest abode of the *haute volée*. There all the noble and fashionable *dilettanti* have lately performed in the beautiful chapel of the palace, an oratorio, written expressly by Alari, Halevy, and Prince de la Moskwa. Nought can be imagined more admirable than the manner in which its solos were sung by Countesses de Murat, de Merlin, the Baroness de Julvecourt, &c., supported by a choir composed of the leaders of French fashion, and accompanied by the orchestra of the Grand Opera. It did not go off, however, without some secret heart burnings, and gnashing of teeth. The composers were indignant at their score having been corrected and changed underhand, to suit one of the fair singers, and the body of choir chorists were enraged at the prohibited admission of a young married lady, whose beauty and costumes are as surpassingly attractive to the eyes, as her voice is torturing to the ears.

The grand event of the week has been the production of a translation of Rossini's "Otello," at the Académie de Musique. It met with momentary success—because it was found tolerable, and it was expected to be intolerable. Pillet, the lessee, wrote the French poetry, although it is an express condition of the lease of the theatre, that neither lessee nor leader of the orchestra shall produce any of his works on the stage.

The postman, like Death, will never wait a man's leisure to depart; so that the only other piece of news I can convey to you is, that the Duke of Brunswick is publishing, in Paris, his memoirs, written in the German language. What a Pandora's box it will be!

## FRANCE.

Our advices from France this week are of a more pacific character. Indeed, the war fever which has raged in Paris for some time past seems gradually to have subsided. The Paris papers are barren of political news, not they nevertheless contain several matters of interest. The *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Prince de Joinville, dated on board the Pluton steamer, Mogadore, Aug. 21, in which he gives a detailed account of his operations before Tangier and Mogadore; so far it is not worth while to repeat it entire, as it does not contain any new fact, so far as the attack is concerned. There are, however, some passages of importance. For instance, the Prince confirms his statement made on the part of the French ministerial prints, that there was no desire to occupy Tangier. The Prince in this report, which is addressed to the Minister of Marine, says, "You know with what object I attacked Tangier. According to your instructions I was not to occupy it. My object was obtained the moment that, by the silence of its batteries, the town acknowledged itself vanquished. As I have already had the honour to inform you, the quarter in which were the residences of the Europeans was scrupulously respected. The town was on fire in several places from the rockets thrown from the steamer Rubis. Throughout the day every man rivalled his fellow in zeal and coolness. I have nothing but praise to bestow. At the point of day the posts of the ships were marked by buoys. Captain Duquesne acquitted himself of this duty, which was attended with risk, with his usual courage and intelligence. We have 3 killed and 17 wounded. The ships have sustained some slight damage. The Suffren, which was the worst treated, received scarcely 50 balls. The enemy's loss is stated at 150 killed and 300 wounded. The business being done, the steam-boats towed the ships to their mooring grounds. The 7th was passed in restoring the ships to a condition to go to sea."

The Prince commences his account of the attack upon Mogadore thus:—"I had communicated to all the captains a plan of attack, and assigned to each his post, once that the signal to execute the orders was given. I am only an eye-witness, endeavouring to act the part of a faithful historian, and relate with a lively admiration, and a profound acknowledgment, with what zeal, what devotedness, and what intelligence, on the part of every one, the orders were executed."

After describing the result of the firing in terms similar to those already published, but with more amplification, the Prince concludes his report in these terms:—"On the 16th the steamers *Assomede*, *Pluton*, and *Gascendi*, and the brig *Cassard* and *Pandour* laid their broadsides in front of the tongue of sand on which are the forts of the marine that I was extremely desirous of making myself master of; their cross fire cut off the communications of the town with these forts. Under this protection, Commandant Hérissoux and Captain E. Bouet headed a column of 600 men for landing. But everything had been deserted on our approach, and the landing was effected without resistance. All that remained to be done was to complete the work of destruction which had been commenced. The result of the day was the spiking of the guns, and throwing them over the ramparts, the demolition of the embrasures, the inundation of the powder stores, and the taking away three standards and nine or ten bronze guns as trophies. I have left entire the vast warehouses of the customs, which are full of merchandise of all kinds; we must otherwise have burned them, and I was afraid that the fire might reach too rapidly the immense stores of powder and shells in the casemates of the forts. I then sent back the troops and the crews. We were masters of the island and fort, the town batteries were no longer to be feared, and I considered our operations as terminated. After our departure the town, being without defence, was taken by the Kabyles of the interior, who set fire to it. The sack of this unhappy town is complete; the inhabitants have fled in all directions. In a few days there will remain of the beautiful Souerah, which Muley-Abderahman called his beloved town, only the walls, riddled with balls

and blackened by fire. The lesson is a severe one. I will not name any person, for to name all who did their duty with courage, intelligence, and devotedness, would be to name everybody. I will merely call your attention to the families of the men who were killed, and to the future fate of the wounded, and also to the comfort of all who, at the sole name of France, have so nobly accepted the hard duty of keeping garrison in the island of Mogadore."

A postscript to this report, dated the 25th, says—"On the 23d our establishment on the island was completed, and I sent away to Cadix a part of the squadron. In the course of the day a gun was fired from one of the towers of the town commanding the country, and the ball having fallen in the midst of us in the port, we destroyed with shells the houses near this tower. I then sent Lieutenant Touchard, the chief of my staff, with 160 men, to fix scaling ladders against the tower. The detachment scaled the wall without opposition, and spiked the last guns that could play upon us. From the height of the tower the town could be seen; it appeared deserted, and horribly devastated. This operation, which was not absolutely necessary, has had the advantage of showing the garrison of the island that, with its own forces and the resources of the local station, it keeps the town completely at its mercy."

The Paris journals abound in excitable commentaries upon the subject of the events at Tahiti, and in some of them we find the most absurd reports of the views and demands both of the French and English Governments with a view to the settlement of the question. Some of these statements are so ridiculous, and so obviously untrue, that we are surprised they could be entertained even by so credulous a class as the French journalists. The most important thing is to know that the differences have been amicably arranged.

According to the *Revue de Paris*, Commodore Toup Nicolas and the Commander of the French forces in the Pacific are to act as arbitrators in fixing the amount of the compensation to be awarded to Mr. Pritchard, who, it is said, is to have another consular appointment to the Navigators' Islands, a group considerably to the westward.

The favoured decision of the House of Lords in the O'Connell case appears to have created almost as much excitement in Paris as in Dublin. The news has almost thrown the question of peace or war into the shade. We can only find room for an extract from the *National*, and it is hardly necessary to say, that some allowance must be made for the well-known tendencies of that journal. It says—"O'Connell has frequently shown himself ungrateful to France, but he must acknowledge that it is to the French people he is now indebted for not longer remaining in the attitude of a vanquished man. If the dispositions of the people of France had not, in spite of their Government, inspired the oppressors of Ireland with a salutary fear, O'Connell would still be in prison. It is to us, likewise, and to our democratic influence, that Ireland owes the emancipation of the Catholics, and the United Kingdom the bill of Reform. This fact is enough to justify us for what we said yesterday, that the French Revolution, which has spread so many advantages throughout the world, would still find, if necessary, powerful auxiliaries amongst the subjects of the most hostile Governments. Ireland, in case of a war with England, would be with us an ally dangerous to our eternal enemy. The concession concealed under the acquittal of O'Connell would not prevent him from recollecting that he has everything to gain by the success of France. We believe that the increasing difficulties will cause the English Government, which is aware how necessary the Irish forces are for her, to give Ireland a bone to gnaw, as he vulgarly said, in order that she should not take part with France. The release of O'Connell is a proof of this prudent disposition."

The *Sentinel* of Toulon says:—"Ministerial orders have been received for putting out large steam-ships upon a war footing, and for inspecting with care the batteries on our shores; but as to the armaments of the ships in *disponibilité* and commission, which have been lately talked of, no arrangements have been made tending to confirm them. It is not certain that the Prince de Joinville will come to Toulon, as announced several days ago; because, according to recent despatches from the Minister of the Marine, the Prince's squadron is to be repaired at Cadix, where his Royal Highness will wait the further instructions of the Government. The transport *Aube* is appointed to carry out the requisite stores for refitting his squadron."

The papers contain accounts of the loss of one of the largest of the French war-steamer, the *Greenland*, on the west coast of Morocco, on some rocks about three leagues from Larache, on the 26th ult. The Moors immediately commenced an attack upon the vessel, which had lasted full four hours, when, fortunately, the steamer *Vedette* arrived to her assistance, succeeded in dispersing the Moorish soldiers, and received on board the crew, and such things as could be saved from the wreck. In the afternoon the Prince de Joinville, in the *Pluton*, also arrived on that part of the coast; and finding it impossible to float the *Greenland*, caused her to be destroyed by fire. The *Greenland* was built at Rochefort. She cost 820,000*fr.* Lieutenant Beeson, who was in command of the *Greenland*, is to appear before a court-martial.

The *Charivari* endeavours to be facetious upon the occasion of the release of Mr. O'Connell. It says that as there is now no prospect of John Bull exercising his urbanity upon the French, he intends to fall foul of the Irish. Our contemporary also laughs at the idea of the Court of Peers annulling a sentence after a great portion of it has been carried into execution.

## SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 4th instant, confirm the report of the settlement of the differences between the Spanish Government and Morocco. The following is a semi-official statement of the conditions:—

"A dispatch has been received at Madrid from Morocco, announcing that the Emperor has acquiesced in all the demands of Spain. The concessions made are:—

- "1. The severe punishment of the Arab who caused the consular agent to be assassinated.
- "2. Our Government will receive indemnities for all the acts of piracy which have been committed on Spanish vessels.
- "3. Two leagues of territory are to be granted to Spain beyond the lines of Ceuta.
- "4. The Spanish flag shall be saluted by the Morocco cannon.

"It is thought that the Government will not hesitate to ratify this arrangement, which will appear immediately in the *Gazette*. The troops which were assembling to form part of the Morocco expedition are already ordered to march back into the interior.

"This conclusion of our differences with the Emperor of Morocco is generally attributed to the good offices and intervention of Mr. Bulwer."

The elections in Madrid continued to be favourable to the Moderados, whose candidates, Messrs. Martinez de la Rosa, Alcalá Galiano, the Duke de Castro Terreno, the Marquis de Miraflores, &c., had obtained upwards of 500 votes. The Absolutists were still left in an insignificant minority.

Travelling in Spain continues highly insecure, and several notable examples of it have recently occurred. The diligence to La Granja, which was full of passengers to see the waterworks play, on the Saint's day of the Princess Louisa, was robbed between San Lorenzo and La Granja, the passengers, twenty in number, being completely stripped of everything, even to the greater part of the clothes on their backs. Another diligence was stopped near Huesca, Arragon, a few days ago, and the passengers, as usual, obliged to get out, and lie with their faces on the ground while the robbers plundered and packed up all the clothes and baggage they thought it worth while to take, which was done in the most leisurely manner, loading three of the mules belonging to the diligence. The robbers then left, first taking the purses of the travellers, whose joint contents only amounted to about one hundred dollars; but they did not ill-use them, which is usually the case when they are not satisfied with the amount of their booty.

## PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon, which are to the 3rd instant, do not notice the occurrence of anything important. Several other protests have been made against the late decrees, and amongst them, one from Viscount Fontes Arcada, a peer of the realm, and hitherto one of her Majesty's staunchest supporters.

It was reported that the Chambers are positively to open on the 16th instant, the circulars having already been forwarded to the deputies to that effect. The Royal Family have arrived at Belem, from Cintra, where her Majesty will continue to reside some time, in order that the children may enjoy the benefit of the sea air and baths.

It is stated positively that the Portuguese Government have, through the mediation of the Pope, been endeavouring to prevail upon Don Miguel to make a formal and public renunciation of his right to the throne, in return for which they have offered not only to settle upon him a pension of 60 contos (£14,000) per annum, but, moreover, to count it back from 1834, and pay up the arrears from that period. It appears, however, that Don Miguel has scouted every proposal to that effect, and declared in the most positive terms that he never will give up his claim to the throne of Portugal.

## ITALY.

According to a letter from Ancona, dated Aug. 28, some of the members of the fraternity of Young Italy are organising a fresh insurrection there. The letter says:—"About three weeks ago it was reported that a cutter, under the Greek flag, had sailed from Malta, in the direction of Corfu, having on board some persons suspected of being in connexion with the Young Italy committee in London. It now unfortunately appears that these incorrigible enemies of peace, who unscrupulously hurl to destruction the dupes of their wild schemes, are preparing a new expedition, this time destined for the Roman states. *Salvatore Fata*, who is intrusted with the management of the expedition, is on board the cutter above-mentioned, and is instructed to hire Albanian banditti on the Greek coasts, and to effect a landing at some point of which they may gain possession. It is reported that a captain formerly in the Neapolitan service, has been endeavouring to stir up insurrection in Calabria, and that he has, as yet, eluded all the vigilance of the authorities, who are searching for him. In Romagna, especially in Imola and Forlì, some excitement appears to prevail among certain individuals suspected by the Government, and the authorities are said to have traced out a plot in which the well-known Modenian *Niccolò Fabrizi* plays a part. The mass of the population is, however, peaceably disposed; they form a correct estimate of what they are to expect from these revolutionists—what prospects are held out to them by the fixed idea and the fanaticism of those erring men. Some considerable sums have been recently sent from Marseille to Corfu and Calabria to the Directors of the London Committee of Giovine Italia."

## EGYPT.

The Overland Mail has brought accounts from Alexandria to the 30th ult. At that time everything continued quiet in Egypt, and the Pacha remained at Alexandria, attending as usual to the affairs of his country, and his late ill-humour had quite passed over, and was altogether forgotten. The Nile had risen to its proper height, and will afford an abundant harvest. The new crops had already commenced coming down. It appears that the Egyptian government are making arrangements to take into their own hands the transit of Indian passengers and light merchandise through Egypt, and the Pacha seems bent on carrying out the railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, proposed by Messrs. Galloway, as an efficient

means of insuring expeditious, cheap, and comfortable conveyance over the desert. It is deemed desirable by persons well-informed on the subject, that our Government should give instructions to their representative in Egypt to countenance the Pacha in this project, particularly as England will reap such mighty advantage from it, and without cost.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland Mail we have received letters and papers from India and China. The mail was dispatched from Bombay, by the Semiramis steamer, on the 19th July, and, in consequence of her putting back, with an additional mail of the 31st July, despatched on the 23d August, per *Sesostris*, which mails reached Suez on the 28th August, per *Cleopatra*, from Aden. She also brings the Calcutta mail of the 15th July, per *Bentick*, which reached Suez on the 17th August. The latest dates are—Alexandria, 31st August; Calcutta, 19th July; Ceylon, 11th July. China—Macao, 27th May; Chusan, 6th May; Hong Kong and Nankin, 21st June. Delhi, 20th July; Lahore, 26th June; Madras, 20th July; Manila and Mauritius, 1st June; Scinde, 25th June, and Singapore, 12th June.

The London mail of June 7th reached Bombay, per *Sesostris* steamer, on the 9th July. The news is not of great importance. We subjoin a summary of it.

The despatches containing Lord Ellenborough's recall reached Calcutta on the 15th June. A council was immediately convened, when the Hon. Mr. Bird was sworn into the office of Governor-General, vacated by the fiat of the Court of Directors. The measure appeared to be expected by his lordship, who had previously provided himself with a private residence five miles from Government House. It took the people of India in general by surprise. General Cooper and many of the officers of the Presidency division have invited him to a dinner, and her Majesty's 39th Regiment have subscribed £150 for a testimonial to him.

The Hindostan, having Sir Henry Hardinge on board, left Aden at noon on the 6th of July. Whilst there, his Excellency visited all the fortifications, held a levee, examined the garrison, &c. He was much pleased with Aden, admired the harbour greatly, and considered the troops so healthy that he could have imagined they had just landed from England. The Hindostan touched at Madras on her way to Calcutta on the 20th of July. His Excellency did not land there, but received a letter from Lord Ellenborough, who announced his intention of not leaving Calcutta until after his arrival, which would be about the 24th of July.

The discontents in the 64th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry reached a crisis on the 23rd of June; the men refused their pay, insulted and buffeted their officers with brickbats and fell into a state of total insubordination. The refractory regiment was subsequently compelled to quit Shikapore, and to march to Sukkur, which it reached on the 26th of June; 39 of the ringleaders have been arrested. The 69th Bengal Native Regiment took the station at Shikapore on the 24th. The mutineers have been ordered to march to Delhi, where it is expected they will be pushed and disbanded.

A party of 40 cavalry, sent out about 12 miles from Shikapore to protect a body of grass-cutters, was attacked by some Beloochees in the pay of Shere Mahomed, in consequence of the neglect of the native officers commanding, who retired from the road to smoke with their soldiers. The grass-cutters, and 13 men and one native officer, were killed by the assailants. This had produced a stringent order from Sir Charles Napier.

Scinde was otherwise tranquil. There was still some fever, and it was said that Sir Charles Napier had suffered from some attacks of it.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is still conflicting, and but of little moment. Dost Mahomed appears to have almost finally put down the opposition so determinedly shown him by the numerous petty chiefs around his capital, and his present position will now be greatly augmented from the fact of his son, Ukbar, having arrived at Cabul from his excursion to Jellalabad.

The report of the attack on Herat, by the two sons of Shah Kamran, assisted by the King of Persia, was still current; and one report was that the prince had come up with him, routed his army, and put him to death. The King of Bukhara was still apprehensive of a visit from the Persians, while the chief of Coondoor is said to threaten Bamian.

Gwalior was perfectly tranquil, but nothing of any moment had occurred. It seems doubtful, as yet, if the city of Boorapore has been given back to the Mahrattas.

There is nothing of moment from the other parts of India.

The following telegraphic despatch, dated "Marseille, Sept. 8, six o'clock in the evening," brings the latest news from India:—

"The Indian packet-boat arrived last night. We are informed from Singapore, dated July 2, that the French Ambassador had just arrived, together with two frigates; and that at the same time Sir H. Pottinger had set out for Suez, by the *Driver* packet-boat."

"We learn from Bombay, of the 31st of July, that tranquillity prevailed throughout India; that the affairs of Scinde, of Cabul, and of the Punjab, had experienced no important change; that an envoy from the Celestial Empire, named Keyising, charged with despatches to the French and American Ambassadors, had arrived at Macao on the 21st of June."

"Count Ratti Menton arrived at Malta on the 4th inst., where he was put into quarantine."

We may add from another source, that Lord Ellenborough was to leave Calcutta on his homeward journey in the *Tenasserim* steamer. It was thought that the 1st of August would be the day of his lordship's departure.

At Aden, on the 10th of August, much alarm was caused by the expectation of an attack from the Arabs, 18,000 of whom were said to be under arms on the opposite shore. All officers were ordered into cantonments. Some Arabs were seen reconnoitring in the night; but dispersed on a few shots being fired.

## CHINA.

The accounts from China are to the 21st of June. Sir Henry Pottinger was about to take his departure for Bombay, on his way to England.

It is stated that a visit of the French frigate *Alcmene* to Chusan and Shanghai had occasioned much excitement amongst the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war *Brandywine*, *St. Louis*, *Cleopatra*, and *Alcmene*, had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters. At Canton the populace continued very unruly, manifesting, on every occasion which presented itself, a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreigners. An arrow, as a wind vane, had been placed on the top of the United States flag-staff, and great umbrage had been taken at this by the Chinese—on what ground is not explained. On the 6th of May the American Consul, Mr. Forster, had caused the obnoxious weathercock to be taken down. While a party of sailors were engaged in this, a riot commenced among the rabble, some of whom pushed themselves into the square, and threatened mischief. The mob afterwards broke into the square of the American Factory, and endeavoured to pull down the United States flag. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and unconcerned shopkeeper, was shot. At ten p.m. the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in a great state of excitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burned. The Chinese authorities appear to have no power whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that unless some strong and decided measures are taken by us, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

## NEWS FROM TAHITI.

The following extract of a letter, dated Valparaiso, May 31, 1844, to a friend in England, from a late resident in Tahiti, contains an account of some proceedings between the French and the natives in that island up to the middle of April, of which no mention was made in the last accounts.

"A battle was fought at Taiaraba on the 24th of March. The French took a native married woman and ran away with her to the fort they were building at Taiaraba. The woman screamed and called to her husband to rescue her; her husband, with seven more natives, immediately took up their clubs and guns and ran into the fort, where there were twenty soldiers, and took the fort from them, and killed all the French soldiers that were there. The next morning the French left the Embuscade, that was at anchor near there, and went and fell upon the natives, but were completely routed by them. The Tahitians were decidedly the conquerors in that battle."

"About three weeks after, the governor went with two more ships of war, the frigate *Uranie* and the steamer, and fired all along the coast till they got to Maiana, the place where the natives were. Captain Henry endeavoured to persuade the governor not to go, but he would go, and said he went to retrieve the honour of France. Captain Henry took them up the back of the native fort, by a bye path about three miles long, and fired into the fort on the natives from the top of the hill at the back of the fort. While the Tahitians were scrambling up the mountains to them, the ships fired grape shot on them, and killed several. The French suffered a great loss, though they will not own it. Four of their officers were killed in the last battle."

"Pomare was waiting patiently for the news from England. The natives were determined not to go back to their stations till they heard from England."

"All the missionaries, except four, had been constrained to leave the island, in consequence of the distressing state of affairs."

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—This new institution assembled at Canterbury on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham. The association already numbers several hundred, and is daily increasing in force, including all ranks, from the ducal peer to the working antiquary. A variety of most interesting papers, by Dr. Spry, Sir Wm. Betham, J. Bateman, Esq., jun., the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, J. Britten, Esq., and other learned and scientific gentlemen, on subjects connected with the history, architecture, and peculiarities of the primeval, medieval, and subsequent stages of the history of Britain, from the earliest known period of its existence as an empire, were read. Lord Albert Conyngham having invited the meeting to accompany him, for the purpose of inspecting certain gold ornaments of great value, found in barrows in this country, the whole body adjourned, and a most brilliant conversation terminated the business of the day.

SERIOUS FIRE AT BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning a large fire occurred at the valuable mills belonging to Messrs. Holdersworth, at Greengates, near Bradford, Yorkshire, the whole of which were, in the short space of two hours, totally destroyed, together with their contents and extensive machinery. The loss of property is reported to be £60,000, the chief portion of which is insured.



**PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.**—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the working classes of Manchester and Salford was held at the Free Trade Hall in the former town, for the purpose of adopting measures in furtherance of the important object of finding places for the healthful recreation of the people. Sir Robert Peel has contributed the munificent sum of £1000 for the purpose. The following letter from the right hon. baronet, couched in terms the most graceful, as well as indicative of the greatest anxiety for the welfare of the working classes, was read to the meeting, and excited great enthusiasm.

"Gentlemen,—Although I have no longer any personal connection with the town of Manchester, by property or other local tie, yet, considering Manchester to be the metropolis of a district, to the industry of which I and my family are under very deep obligations, and most heartily approving of the wise and benevolent design to provide for those who are doomed to almost incessant toil the means of healthful recreation and harmless enjoyment, I willingly contribute to the furtherance of that design, and offer my cordial wishes for its success.

"I request my name may be added to the subscription which has been commenced for this purpose for the sum of £1000.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Malcolm Ross Esq.  
"Edward Watkin, Esq."

"ROBERT PEEL.

The same well-deserved compliment was paid to the announcement of a contribution of a similar sum by Lord Francis Egerton. Several gentlemen enlarged upon the necessity of providing public walks for the people, and several resolutions in support of that object were agreed to. (Although England has made some advances of late years in providing places where the people may take air and exercise, yet we are considerably behind our continental neighbours in this respect. In France, for instance, there is scarcely the most miserable town but has its place, where all classes promenade some time in the day, almost as a matter of necessity. It is true that in the metropolis there are the parks, and considerable expense has been incurred in St. James's Park, for instance, but these places of recreation are too distant from each other. In this overgrown metropolis there should be parks, or public promenades, at each extremity.)

**ENTERTAINMENT TO BURNS, ESQ., SON OF THE POET.**—The eldest son of the celebrated Scottish poet, Burns, has been for a short time in Belfast, and on the circumstance becoming known, he was invited to an entertainment on Thursday week. Mr. A. Ferguson presided, and Mr. James Grant occupied the vice chair. On his health being given, Mr. Burns said,—For the honour they had done him, he thanked them most sincerely. He would not say it was altogether undeserved, for he was proud to state that he was the eldest son of the bard of Scotland. (Hear.) Though the son of Burns, he was an humble individual, and had nothing to boast of. Though not having had the honour of being in Ireland before, he was not without a strong tie to that country. His sister was the widow of an Irish gentleman, who, when alive, resided at (as he understood) New Ross, and his second brother, Colonel Burns, was the widower of an Irish lady. (Cheers.) He thanked them for their attention on that occasion, and for placing behind him the national emblem of Scotland—the thistle—which the bard never forgot. (Loud and continued applause.)

**THE THUNDER-STORM OF SUNDAY LAST.**—The thunder-storm which visited the metropolis on Sunday evening last, has done a good deal of damage in different parts of the country. At Brighton the storm lasted with unabated violence for upwards of two hours; the lightning was very vivid, the thunder kept up a continued din, and rain fell in torrents, running like a river down the streets leading to the centre of the town. In the midst of the storm, the excursion train started to London, but owing to the alarming appearance of the weather, a great many remained behind rather than face the storm. The excursion train from the Haslemere station was delayed two hours, and on its return it stuck fast in Clayton Tunnel for upwards of an hour, the train being too heavy for one engine. The storm raged with equal violence through the whole county of Sussex. During the storm a fire ball fell on the buildings of a farm, called Guston, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, the property of Mr. Coleman; and although the engines from Sandwich and Canterbury were sent for, they arrived too late to save any portion of the property, except the farm-house, which was detached from the buildings. Two barns filled with corn, a bean-stack and all the out-buildings, were entirely destroyed, also a valuable short horn bull, a calf, and 14 pigs. A woman who witnessed the storm saw a ball of fire fall on the barn. An appalling instance of the effects of lightning occurred near Derby on Friday evening during the storm by which one poor fellow was instantly killed, and another had a most miraculous escape from death. Between five and six o'clock, as a number of men employed by Mr. Etches were at work in a field on the London-road, a heavy thunder-shower came on, and two of the men took shelter under a tree, where they had been only a few minutes when they were both struck by the electric fluid. One of them, named Sanders, was killed on the spot, and the other, Mr. Etcher's servant man, John Pegg, was knocked down and rendered insensible.

**FIRE AT STRATFORD.**—About half-past two o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out at the Rose and Crown public-house, near Stratford turpice, occupied by Mr. Battson. The police, with the utmost difficulty, aroused the family and lodgers, who escaped with only their night clothes. Fire-engines soon arrived from London, and were ably worked by the firemen and others present, but in vain. The premises in which the fire commenced were completely destroyed, and several other houses damaged. As to the origin of the fire nothing is known.

**MURDER AT DOVER.**—Considerable consternation was manifested at Dover and Canterbury on Monday, by the discovery of the murder of a policeman at Dover, in which three parties, surnames of the name of Clark, who are natives of Canterbury, were implicated. These individuals, it appeared, went on an excursion for the day, remaining till a late hour at night, when they got embroiled with the police, the three being intoxicated. The result was an affray, in which Police-constable Hammond lost his life, another of the same force being also seriously injured. The parties made their escape, but were subsequently apprehended, the one who was foremost in the affray being taken at Canterbury on Monday morning.

**INCENDIARY FIRE IN BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Last week some persons set fire to a farm in the occupation of Mr. Page, of Lower Caldicott, an extensive farmer, and who is also landlord of the King's Head Inn at that place. The flames broke out soon after eleven o'clock, and spread rapidly over the entire of the homestead before the alarm was given. A number of labourers quickly collected, and generally evinced a readiness to assist, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water, their efforts were of comparatively little use. By great exertion a small portion of the property was saved. The loss is, however, very considerable. Nearly the whole of the newly-gathered crop was destroyed, consisting of the produce of between three and four acres of wheat in the straw, three acres of barley, also in the straw, some live stock and the whole of the farm buildings. The premises were left safe at eight o'clock, when the labourers quitted work. The tenant, who is uninsured, will be a heavy loser. The farm is the property of Mr. Hogg, who had the farm-buildings insured.

**INUNDATION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT STOCKPORT.**—Yesterday week there was a heavy storm at Stockport, which was attended with lamentable results. The principal damage occurred at Hazel-grove, about three miles from the town, where was a large reservoir of water, at one end of which, ten feet from it, was a wall, about as many feet high and nearly forty yards long. A stream communicating with the reservoir became prodigiously swollen, and there being no sufficient outlet for the water, it overflowed and pressed against the wall, flowing in large quantities round its ends. A number of persons incautiously crept under the wall for shelter, when at the moment the force of the water swept the wall from its foundation for the length of about thirty yards, carrying a great number of the unfortunate people away with the current, many of whom were buried under the ruins of the wall. Thirteen were very severely injured, and six of them are dead. The names of the latter are as follow:—Jane Cheetham, aged fourteen years, daughter of William Cheetham of Stockport, Little-moor, brickmaker; her skull was fractured and her right thigh broken. Mary Cope, aged sixteen years, daughter of John Cope, pinner. Ann Jackson, aged nineteen years, daughter of John Jackson, brickmaker. Deceased was tender of dyers' frames in the card-room. Jane Gosling, aged twelve years, daughter of Robert Gosling, osler. Deceased was a piecer; her skull and thigh fractured. Jane Hibbert, aged four years, daughter of Booth Hibbert, silk weaver. Deceased was a tinner of Throstley; she was bruised about her head and other parts of her body. Her body was washed down the stream, and was found two fields off from the place of the accident. John Morris, aged fifteen years, son of Thomas Morris, shoemaker, deceased, was injured about the head and arm. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in all the cases. —At Worth Chough the Macclesfield canal overflowed its banks, filling some of the coal-pits, putting out the engine fires, and setting several carts and horses afloat. At Hope-green, on the Macclesfield-road, a wall, running parallel with a brook which skirts the road, was at one point forced down by the water. The "Express" Pottery coach was passing at the moment, and was near being upset by the rush of water.

**INCENDIARISM IN KENT.**—Yesterday week between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the stackyard of Mr. John Stephens, an extensive farmer at Farnborough, but in consequence of timely alarm being given it was confined to the haystack where it broke out, and not more than six loads of hay were consumed. Some circumstances having been discovered, implicating a man named Thomas Maslin, he was apprehended, and after an examination before Lord Sydney at Bromley, he was committed for trial on the charge of having set fire to the stack. Maslin was tried at the last Summer Assizes at Winchester, for feloniously cutting and wounding a man named King, when it was proved that he had gone into the shop of the prosecutor, snatched a knife off the counter, and stabbed him with it. The defence set up being insanity, the jury acquitted the prisoner upon that ground, and he was ordered by the Court to be detained in safe custody. It is not known how he obtained his liberation.

**MURDER IN WALES.**—On Sunday last, in a field belonging to the farm of Rhydygwith, in the parish of Llando-fawr, Carmarthenshire, the body of a girl, about eighteen years of age (a servant of the house), was discovered dead, and her throat frightfully cut. About forty yards from the body a knife was found, supposed to be the weapon by which the fatal deed was accomplished. The knife, when found, had no marks of blood upon it, but was quite clean, which circumstance is rather remarkable. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

**THE SUICIDES OF THE EARL OF STRADBROKE'S GAMEKEEPERS.**—The inquests upon the two gamekeepers of the Earl of Stradbroke—Easy, aged 54, and Cuckey, aged 56—who committed suicide within a day of each other, are already stated—the one on Saturday, and the other on Sunday week—have been held at Henham, the seat of the noble earl, before Mr. Sparrowe, the coroner. From the evidence adduced in regard to Easy, it appears that the deceased had tied a twig of osier round the butt-end of his gun (a double-barrelled one), and connected it with the lock in such a manner as to enable him simultaneously to pull the triggers. Placing the end of the barrels in his mouth, he discharged the contents through his head, which was literally blown to pieces. Further evidence being received of the deceased's having been for some time past, in a very low, dejected state of mind, and of his intellect having been occasionally disordered,

the jury returned a verdict of insanity. With respect to Cuckey, the testimony was, that he had gone home on Sunday evening, with his wife and children, from a walk. He had not been in his house more than two minutes when the report of a gun was heard, and the deceased was discovered lying on the carpet of the room quite dead, his wife swooping to extinguish the fire which had communicated to his shirt and waistcoat. It further appeared that the deceased, on entering his house, had complained of being very chilly, and desired his wife to get some coals and light a fire. While she was gone into the yard to obtain the coals the catastrophe occurred. In this case the jury appeared to entertain doubt, as they gave the following verdict:—"That deceased died from a gun-shot wound through the head, but whether inflicted by his own hand or the effect of accident sufficient evidence thereof did not appear to the jurors." A third keeper, it is confidently stated, has been put under personal restraint. It is said that this man has become so excited and violent since the death of his companions, and to have held out such threats, that he has been put under strict charge to prevent the noble earl losing another servant by such violent and extraordinary means. From these facts it may be imagined that Henham Park and the vicinity are in a state of much excitement.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**LAMENTABLE COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.**—On Tuesday morning, soon after two o'clock, the Dublin mail iron steam ship Iron Duke (600 tons burthen), came into collision with the brig Parana (200 tons), outward bound from Liverpool for Montreal, about three leagues to the eastward of Point Lynas Light, by which the latter vessel was nearly cut in two, and so sudden was the accident that six of her crew, including her commander (out of eleven on board in all) were thrown into the water, and perished. The brig, it appears, had a light on her poop, and her mate also elevated the binnacle light in his hand, and shouted towards the steamer when he saw her coming rapidly into dangerous proximity; but, as he conjectures, he was not heard, owing probably to the noise of the engines, and the steamer, before the brig could effectually alter her course, ran into her abreast of the fore hatch. The night was thick, and there seems no reason to attribute blame to either party from the information yet received. The names of those saved from the brig were—William Bichell, mate (badly hurt); William Cover and John Martin, seamen; John Craig, cook and steward. Another man was also saved. Those drowned were—Wilson, the captain; Alexander Stewart, second mate; George Coates, seaman; also the carpenter and two ordinary seamen. The captain was, it is stated, a married man, and has left his wife and five children in Liverpool. A subscription was immediately entered into on board the steamer, on behalf of the survivors, and, we learn, very soon amounted to £40.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.**—On Wednesday afternoon, a poor man named Johnson, and his son, a lad about eight years old, were proceeding towards the Borough with a cart-load of sand. On the arrival of the horse and its load at a public house on their way, the father stopped to have a pint of beer, of which his son partook. They proceeded on their road, when the lad, in attempting to mount the shafts of the cart, missed his step, and fell to the ground, and before the father could stop his horse the wheel passed over his child's left breast and side of the head. Assistance was rendered, and a medical gentleman instantly attended, but life was extinct.

**A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Bridget Cooney, aged two and a half years, whose parents reside at No. 6, James's-street, Wilmington-square. It appeared that in the brief time rarely absent of the mother on Monday morning the deceased, dressed only in her night gown, approached the fire so near as to ignite it, and the consequence was nearly roasting alive. The child was instantly brought to that hospital, and died in three or four hours afterwards. The Coroner remarked that children were frequently roasted alive by the ignition of so light a garment as a cotton night gown. The surest remedy possible for burns, particularly as a first application, was pure flour when it could be had, and no family should be without it. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a female, of the name of Bailey, at the Alderley station of the Manchester Railway. It appeared that she was getting out of the carriage, at the Alderley station, and, by some accident, slipped and fell on the rails. The carriages were in motion, and two of them passed over her head, and killed her on the spot. She has left a husband and three children.

**STRANGE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.**—Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, a respectably-dressed, middle-aged man called at the Jolly Coopers public-house, at Hampton, kept by Mr. J. Evans, and, after partaking of some slight refreshment, engaged a bed for the night. He then left the house, for the purpose of visiting Bushy Park and Hampton Court Palace. He returned early in the evening, and at half-past nine o'clock retired to rest, requesting to be called at nine o'clock the following morning. Mr. Evans knocked at his door in the morning, but he did not get up. Suspicion afterwards arose, and, on breaking open the bed-room, it was found that the man had inflicted a deep wound with a razor in the bend of his right arm, apparently with the intention of bleeding himself to death. Dr. Robertson was sent for, and was shortly in attendance, when he bound up the wound. The man was soon afterwards able to talk. He would not tell who he was, but said he had made his escape from "old Tom," his keeper, about twelve o'clock on Saturday, whilst walking in St. James's Park. There can be little doubt that he has escaped from a lunatic asylum, or out of the custody of his keeper, whilst taking exercise.

**ALARMING ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Ebdy, residing at 54, Vauxhall-walk, were passing in a four-wheel phaeton through Bridge-street, Westminster, the horse suddenly took fright, and in passing the corner of Abingdon-street the phaeton turned over and threw them with great violence on the ground, dragging them some distance. Mrs. Bennett, who appeared to be the most injured, was taken up in a shocking state, her face dreadfully lacerated, bleeding profusely, and quite in a state of insensibility. Mr. Bennett had both his shoulders dislocated; and Mr. and Mrs. Ebdy were very much disfigured. They were instantly removed to Westminster Hospital, and after every attention had been paid to them, it was found that Mrs. Bennett was not in a proper state to proceed home, and lies in a very dangerous condition.

**FORTUNATE ESCAPE.**—The railway train which left Liverpool at half-past 11 on Monday morning, was attended in its course to Birmingham by one of the most providential escapes ever recorded. When the train approached within a short five miles of Crewe, a piercing shriek from a lady passenger told of some sad catastrophe, and on stopping the train it was found that the door of a first-class carriage had opened, and a child of two years old had fallen out. The engineer decided to go on to Crewe; from thence an engine and carriage were sent back express to the scene of the accident, and, wonderful to relate, the agonized mother found her child uninjured. The express engine overtook the train at Birmingham, and she came on to town with the child, which was quite unhurt.

**SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN DIXON.**—On Monday an adjourned inquest was held at the Pembroke Arms, Kensington, on the body of Capt. Henry Mauley Dixon, 83rd Foot, who it appeared committed suicide by cutting his throat on the previous Thursday. A gentleman, whose name did not transpire, but who said he was a brother officer of the deceased, said that he had been for the last fourteen years on terms of the greatest intimacy with the deceased. He was of eccentric habits, but was a man of strong mind until he was afflicted, when he became dejected. Deceased was subject to paralysis of the brain, which affected his eyes. Deceased used to call it his severe affliction. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died by his own act, but as to the state of his mind at the time there was not sufficient evidence before them to show it."

**ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a pilot-engine was running along the line from Brighton towards the Godstone station; when near the latter station the luggage train was proceeding slowly towards London, and before the driver of the pilot-engine could stop, his engine came with fearful violence against the luggage train and completely knocked three of the carriages off the line, doing them considerable damage. Fortunately, no person was on them at the time. Owing to the accident the train did not arrive at the London terminus until four o'clock on Tuesday morning, instead of nine the preceding night, the regular time.

**A WHOLESALE PLUNDERER.**—Peter M'Walter, of whose robberies we gave an account last week, was arraigned at the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday, and pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with robberies at public-houses. The prisoner, it may be recollected, had supported himself during the last twelve months by plundering West-end hotels, and was also known to have committed several other robberies in Dublin. The number of robberies committed by the prisoner, in the most daring manner, is astonishing, and would form a complete Newgate Calendar by themselves. The Court said, it was a very bad case, and sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

**APPREHENSION OF MR. J. K. WINTERBOTTOM.**—Mr. John Kenyon Winterbottom, who once occupied so prominent a position in Stockport, but who, in August, 1839, created such general consternation and astonishment by abandoning with a considerable sum of money belonging to other parties, after having, as was alleged, committed forgeries to a very great extent, has at length been apprehended at Liverpool. He has been remanded on the charge of forgery.

**MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.**—Yesterday week, as the steam-bus at Waterman No. 7 left Woolwich on her voyage to London, among her passengers was a gentleman respectfully attired, and accompanied by a lady. They were observed by the other passengers to be engaged in earnest conversation, and the lady appeared very much excited. When the vessel was between Charlton and Woolwich-point, the gentleman gave his walking stick to the lady, walked deliberately to the stern of the boat, and jumped overboard. Mr. W. Phillips, the master, immediately ordered the engines to be reversed. Every effort was made to save him, but, though he was observed to struggle for some time in the water, he ultimately sunk before assistance reached him. The lady appeared distracted. She positively refused to give either name or address. It was afterwards ascertained that the name of the young man is Henry Terry. His parents, with whom he was residing, are in affluent circumstances, and live in Clarendon-square, Somerset-town. The deceased is 34 years of age, and would shortly have come into the possession of considerable property. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Terry on Wednesday night, at the Mitre, Woolwich. Mr. Thomas Terry, of No. 43, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, said the deceased was his brother, and resided with his father and himself. The last time he saw his brother alive was on Monday week last. For some time past there had been a great alteration in him, which had been produced by being led away by a disreputable character. On the Monday he appeared very desponding, and on witness asking him what was the matter he put his hand up to his head, and said it is here. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself, labouring at the time under temporary insanity."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE CHURCH.

I stood within a massive pile,  
Of ancient days the pride,  
Through pillared arch and lengthening aisle  
Poured music's solemn tide.  
The sunbeams o'er the marble ground  
Their purple lustre flung,  
And blazoned scutcheons gleamed around,  
And banners high were hung.  
Who would not love, methought, to lie  
Entombed within this fane of gorgeous majesty.

Cradled upon the mighty deep  
A lonely vessel lay;  
The sullen waves had hushed in sleep  
Awhile their noisy play.  
I marked that vessel's gathered throng,  
While, in his vesture bed,  
Unfathomed Ocean's caves among,  
They sepulchred the dead.  
And e'en I wished beneath the wave,  
Amid that giant solitude, to find a grave.

Once more, where rustic tombs were round  
I stood at evening's fall,  
While Darkness o'er each grassy mound  
Spread silently her pall.  
The stars from out the kindling sky  
Their gentle radiance shed,  
And soft the zephyr seemed to sigh  
Its requiem o'er the dead.  
Musing in that lone hour, I prayed  
That I might there, at last, in calm repose be laid.

Yes, let me make my last abode  
Beneath the church's guardian sod;  
In artless state and quiet shade  
Within her sheltering precincts laid.  
No need that sculptured urn disclose,  
And idly mock my last repose;  
Till sure my monument shall be,  
Kind Nature shall each opening spring  
Answer her voice in verdure bring,  
And write in flowers, that gently wave,  
Her epitaph upon my grave.

J. B.

THE EXPENSE OF RAILWAYS.

The London and Blackwall Railway cost £326,070 per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich comes next for expensiveness, and cost £264,733. The three lines which were executed at the lowest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Forfar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Hayle Railways, which severally cost £9130, £8710, and £6949 per mile. The London and Birmingham cost £53,780 per mile; the Great Western, £55,330; and the South-Western £27,750. The Liverpool and Manchester cost £41,320 per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, £39,800; and the London and Brighton £64,370.

IMPORTATION OF QUICKSILVER FROM CHINA.

We see by the papers just received from India, that there is a prospect of obtaining large quantities of quicksilver from China some of the provinces of which have been long known to yield it in considerable abundance. One of the main novelties in the Chinese import consists in the mode of package, the metal being simply poured into a piece of bamboo, about a foot long and three inches thick, having each end firmly closed with resin. This rude form of package is found quite as serviceable as the iron bottle in which mercury is usually brought, while it is lighter, and in every way more convenient for shipment.

LORD ELDON'S DEFINITION OF TASTE.

Jeremy Boswell called upon me at my chambers in Lincoln's-inn, desiring to know what would be my definition of taste. I told him I must decline informing him how I should define it; because I knew he would publish what I said would be my definition of it, and I did not choose to subject my notion of it to public criticism. He continued, however, his importunities in frequent calls, and, in one, complained much that I would not give him my definition of taste, as he had that morning got Henry Dundas's (of ewa da Lord M'ville) Sir Archibald Macdonald's, and John Anstruther's definitions of taste. "Well, then," I said, "Boswell, we must have an end of this. Taste, according to my definition, is the judgment which Dundas, Macdonald, Anstruther, and you, manifested, when you determined to quit Scotland and come into the south. You may publish this if you please."—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

CULTIVATION OF SILK IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Whitby, a lady residing at Newland, near Lyngington, Hampshire, recently forwarded to the Royal Agricultural Society a specimen of silk grown and wound off at her residence. In the communication accompanying the silk she states that she has for some years been a cultivator of the mulberry and a rearer of silk-worms. She considers that the mulberry tree is frequently exposed to as severe cold in winter in the neighbourhood of Milan as it is in England; and her own experiments have since shown that it will live very well through an English winter. Mrs. Whitby also states that the hatching of the eggs is carried on in a room heated to the temperature of about 70 degrees by an Arot stove; and she finds it better to have the process of hatching begun about a month later than it is usually begun in France and Italy.

PROVERBS OF THE CHINESE.

The tombs open every moment and close for ever.—It is from what people say that we judge of the value of their silence.—Memory rather counterfeits wit than supplies it; a thousand recollections are not worth one thought.—With money the dead can be made to speak; without it even the dumb will not be silent.—Whoever seeks nothing but how to do men good can never be deceived by them.—*Captain Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

INCREASE IN THE GROWTH OF COFFEE.

We find in a Paris paper some interesting particulars of the increase of the growth of coffee in all producing countries. It is augmenting every year. The sum total of the crops of last year is 450 millions of pounds—being an excess of 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. This quantity has been produced by the following countries, in these proportions:—Brazil, 170 millions of lbs.; Java, 140 millions; Cuba, 45 millions; St. Domingo, 34 millions; Porto Rico and Lagayra, 36 millions; the English West Indies, 10 millions; the East Indies and Mocha, 6 millions; the French Colonies, 4 millions; and the Dutch West Indies, 3 millions. About 5-12ths of this quantity has been exported for consumption in the United States.

THE GAS LIGHTS OF LONDON AND THE ENVIRONS.

The following curious statistics, prepared by one of the principal gas companies, will give some idea of the means at present employed for lighting London and its suburbs:—There are eighteen public gas-works, conducted by twelve companies; their capital amounts to upwards of £2,800,000, employed in pipes, tanks, &c. The revenue derivable therefrom is estimated at £450,000 per annum. There are about 180,000 tons of coals used annually; there are 1,400,000 cubic feet of gas made; 134,300 private lights, 30,400 public lights; 350 lamp-lighters; 176 gasometers, several of them double, and capable of storing 5,000,000 feet; and about 2500 persons are employed in various ways.

THE VISIBLE SIGN OF BAPTISM.

At a Sunday-school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by her catechist, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please, Sir, the baby."

IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

A very remarkable discovery has recently been made by M. Bessel, of Königsberg, which opens out new views to the constitution of the sidereal universe. By a long and laborious examination of the places of Sirius and Procyon, as deduced from the observations of different astronomers since the year 1755 (the epoch of Bradley's observation), including his own, carried on at the Königsberg Observatory, he has come to the conclusion that the proper motions of these two stars are not uniform, but deviate from that law—the former in right ascension, and the latter in declination in a very sensible degree. Astronomers will at once perceive the importance of this conclusion, which proves that the stars describe orbits in space, under the influence of dynamical laws and central forces.

ANECDOTE OF MRS. SIDDONS.

There is a striking anecdote of Mrs. Siddons. When standing before the Apollo Belvedere, then in the gallery of the Louvre, she exclaimed, after a long pause of silent admiration, "How great must be the Being who created the genius which produced such a form as this!" a thought characteristic of her mind, but more fitly inspired by the works of Michael Angelo than by those of any artist the world has yet seen. They have impressed upon them a character of grandeur, of durability, of sublimity of invention and consummate skill in contrivance, which fills the contemplative mind, and leads it irresistibly from the created up to the Creator.

THE LAW OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

An American paper gives an account of a trial for breach of promise of marriage, in which the judge laid down a strange doctrine:—"A case was recently tried in Rutland, Vermont, North America, in which a Miss Munson recovered 1425 dollars of a Mr. Hastings for a breach of a marriage contract. The curiosity of the thing is this—the Vermont judge charged the jury that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long continued attentions or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract. The principle of the case undoubtedly is, that if H. swears did not promise, he ought to have done so—the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty."

THOMAS CAMPBELL, THE POET.

It is well known that Campbell's own favourite poem, of all his compositions, was his "Gertrude." I once heard him say, "I never like to see my name before 'The Pleasures of Hope'; why, I cannot tell you, unless it was that when young, I was always greeted among my friends as Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Good morning to you, Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' When I got married, I was married as the author of 'The Pleasures of Hope'; and when I became a father, my son was the son of the author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.'" A kind of grim smile, ill-subdued, we are afraid, stole over our features, when, standing beside the poet's grave, we read the inscription on his coffin—"Thomas Campbell, P.L.D., author of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' died June 15, 1844, aged 67." The poet's dislike occurred to our memory—there was no getting the better of the thought.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WATER MELON IN AUSTRALIA.

So abundant is this delicious fruit in South Australia, that it may be had at half-a-crown the hundred weight. The variety of appearance, sorts, and flavour, adapt themselves to all climates, and compensate for the comparative scarcity of tree fruits, but which give promise of soon becoming as cheap as in any part of the world. The quantity of melons consumed by all classes and ages would astonish the most lavish consumers of fruit in the mother country.—*Adelaide Observer.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Paris correspondent of a New York paper states, that the Parisian editors cannot possibly spell the name of Mr. Freilighuysen, whilst the name of Mr. Polk is printed "Polque, Polke, Polhe, Polque, and finally, Polka, the new jig."

ANTIPATHIES OF GREAT MEN.

The greatest and cleverest of men have their weaknesses. Peter the Great could not touch a lizard; Marshal Saxe almost swooned if a cat came too near him; and it is well known that King Gustavus Adolphus had a particular antipathy to spiders.



## LIBERATION OF MR. O'CONNELL, AND THE OTHER STATE PRISONERS, AT DUBLIN.



ARRIVAL OF THE NEWS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

It was to be expected that the reversal of the sentence of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, by the House of Peers, would lead to great exultation and excitement in Ireland. The private letters and the Irish papers are filled with accounts of the rejoicings which have taken place. We supply from the most authentic sources a consecutive description of the whole proceedings that have taken place since the news arrived in Ireland.

The arrival of the *Medusa* at Kingstown is thus described by a Whig writer:—"The Solicitors, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Cantwell, and Mr. O'Hagan, one of the counsel for the traversers, were recognised, and when it was known that they cheered, a cheer burst from the multitude so vehement, so earnest, and so fierce, that in its excitement of exultation it pierced the ear as if it were a shriek. 'O'Connell is free!' was rung forth by the stentorian voice of Mr. Ford, and the word 'free' was echoed back again in an hundred voices. Men rushed tumultuously forward to the very brink of the pier, and seemed ready to bound across the space of waters that yet separated them from those who came the messengers of such joyful tidings. All was confusion, all excitement upon shore; whilst the only words that could be heard were 'free,' 'free,' 'is O'Connell free?' and whilst men banded and shouted aloud for joy, there was not a woman present whose hands did not seem clasped together, as if she were engaged in prayer. At last the vessel reached the land, and then the flag-bearers, jumping on shore, displayed them fully to view, and as the words were repeated by the tongues of many men aloud, shouts and blessings rung around from every side. The appearance of the flags seemed to produce a magical effect."

An immense multitude, of course, went to Richmond gaol, and the same writer thus describes the way in which O'Connell received the news:—

"Upon being conducted to Mr. O'Connell's apartments, I found him and his friends in the very flush of the triumph, which was now officially, it may be said, announced to them. Large as the apartments are allotted to Mr. O'Connell's use, they were swarming now with a crowd. He bore the intelligence with the same calmness that it was manifest he would have shown had it been of an opposite nature. His lip, and his eye, and the cordial grasp of his hand, showed his joy, and how deeply he felt the sympathy exhibited towards him, but he was not in the slightest degree shaken by the intelligence. I might truly say that I could see him but for a moment, for he was overwhelmed with congratulations upon gratulations, that came pouring in upon him, in fresh accessions of old and steadfast friends, who rushed to his place of confinement to bid him joy. Upon turning to look at the other traversers, I perceived that none had suffered from their confinement."

Our first engraving represents the scene outside the Penitentiary, at the moment of the arrival of the news.

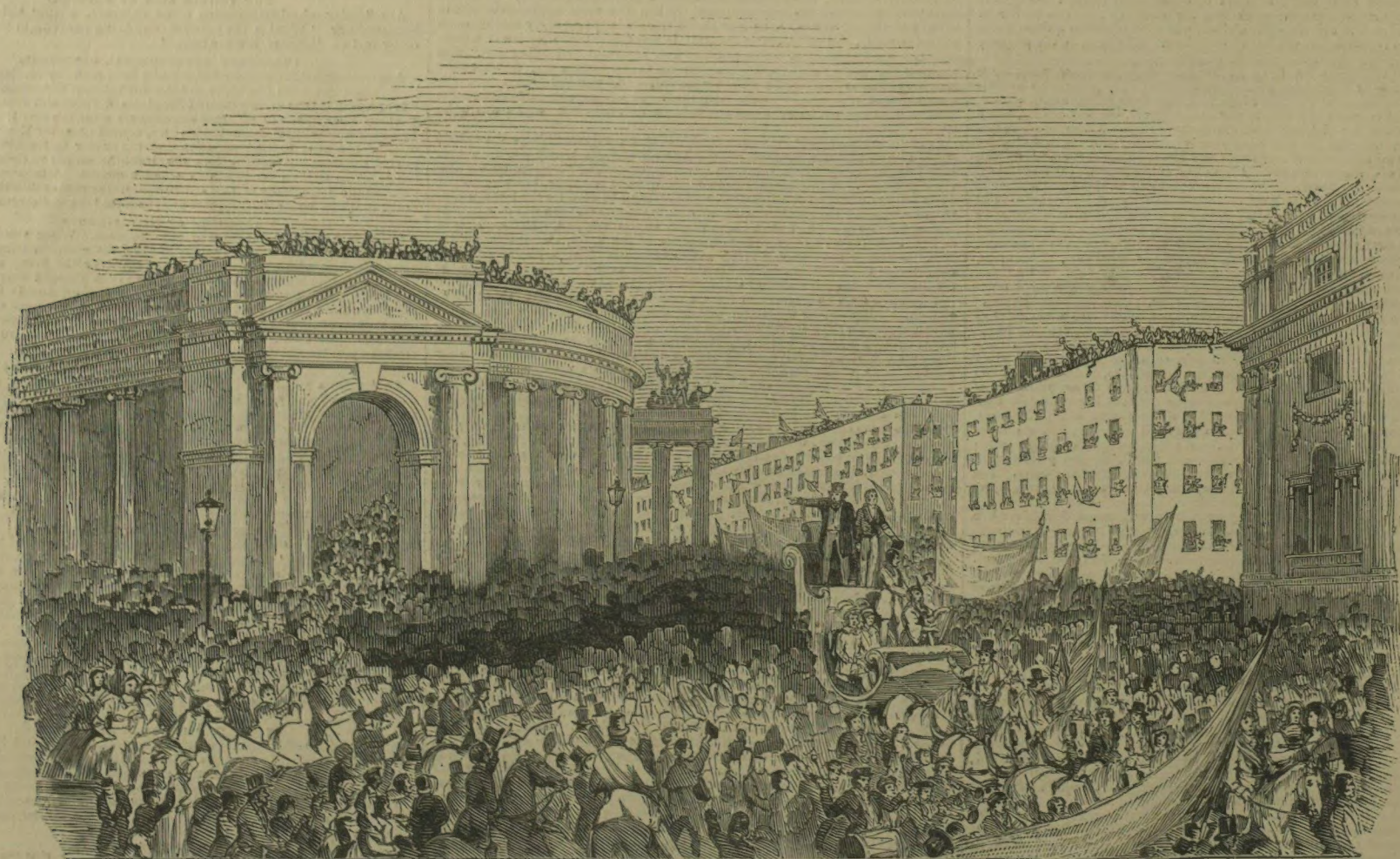
At length dinner was announced, and comparative quiet was for some time restored. It was during the time that Mr. O'Connell, with his son, and the families of the traversers, with some of his most attached friends, were dining that a gentleman was seen hurrying into the room, evidently much excited, and saying, "Good God! can it be true?" He fell exhausted into a chair, and it was some time before he recovered. When he had done so, he was merely able to say, or rather to sob forth, as he grasped the hand of Mr. O'Connell, "I come, sir, to congratulate you on what I heard."

It turned out that this gentleman was Mr. Purdon, the Governor of Richmond Penitentiary, who is a political opponent of Mr. O'Connell. So much for the occurrences in the prison.

## THE PROCESSION FROM THE PRISON TO MR. O'CONNELL'S HOUSE.

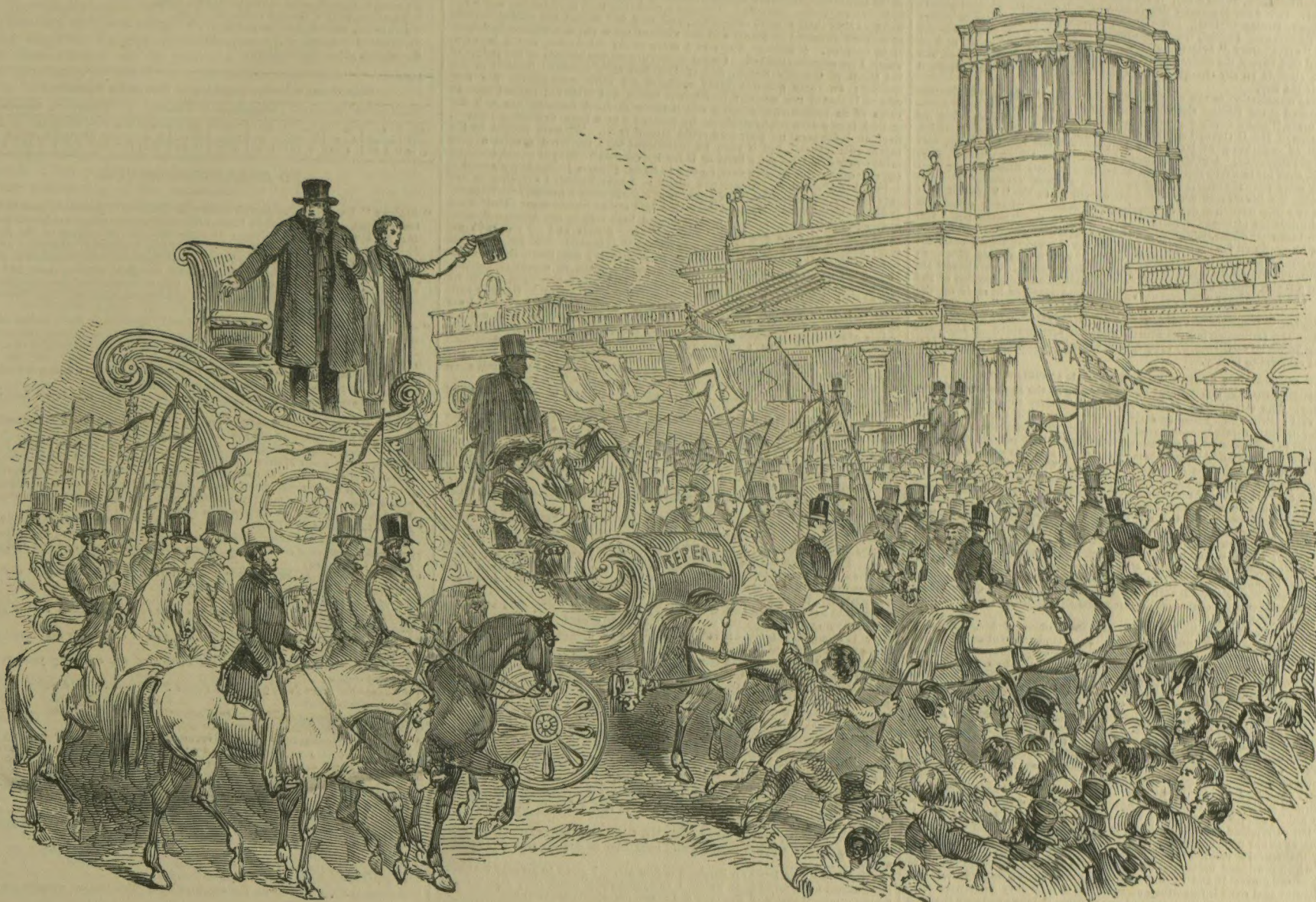
On Friday evening Mr. Gartlan arrived with the order for the discharge of the prisoners. It was arranged that there should be a procession from the prison to Mr. O'Connell's house on the next day (Saturday last.) This procession is described as a "monster one," and according to all the accounts it was a gathering of no ordinary description. The *Chronicle* correspondent says:—

"Never in Dublin was there such a procession seen, either for the numbers that it included, or that witnessed it, or for the respectability and wealth of those who either participated in it, or manifested their delight in witnessing it. The great climax to its magnificence was, however, the moment in which Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his son John, and the Rev. Dr. Miley, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Steele, Mr. Ray, Doctor Gray, and Mr. Barrett, emerged from the prison gates, to take part in it. A movement from those who could see from the parapet of the prison into the inner court, intimated to those outside that Mr. O'Connell was about to appear. The crowds, which up to that time had been cheering loudly, paused; the silence seemed to run with the rapidity of electricity along the line. There was a dead silence. It continued for at least five minutes; and then, when at length O'Connell was conducted from the gaol by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., a sudden cheer burst forth, but it was instantly suppressed, as if it were premature. A low, deep, and thrilling murmur seemed to be uttered by the thousands that were witnessing the scene; it was the suppressed exclamation of men who were struggling with their feelings, and endeavouring to master them. At length Mr. O'Connell, with Mr. John O'Connell and the Rev. Dr. Miley, were seen ascending the triumphal car; and then came forth a shout, so loud, so long, so vehement, and so enthusiastic, that even the man of firmest



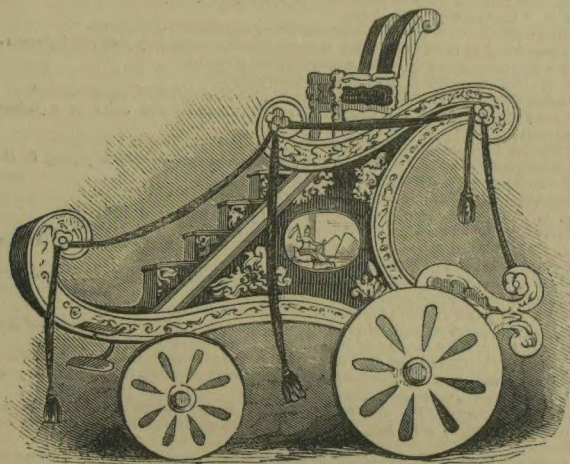
THE PROCESSION PASSING THE BANK.





MR. O'CONNELL, IN HIS TRIUMPHAL CAR.

nerve must for the moment have felt himself shaken by it. Wherever the eye could reach upon the space beneath it, was occupied by a human being, and each and all were sending forth a peal of acclamation. The shout of those in front of the prison was caught up along the whole line of procession, and for at least five minutes the air seemed to be rent with a thunderburst of joyful cheerings, that came reverberating back upon the utterers, making every heart beat quicker, and every eye glance brighter. The cheers continued; and then Mr. O'Connell, who wore on his head a bright green velvet cap, rose and waved it two or three times round his head, when again and again were the acclamations renewed—



THE CAR.

each time appearing to increase in fervour and in strength. There could not have been less than five hundred thousand persons gathered together for this national festival; and, as Mr. O'Connell looked on it, and saw the civic officers coming thus to greet him, and so many of those who enjoy the respect of their fellow-citizens coming thus to do homage to him, that scene of which Cicero boasts so much to his friend Atticus, of the welcome given to him, must have appeared poor in comparison. The carriage in which Mr. O'Connell sat on this occasion was of the most magnificent description. Dr. Gray, his lady and family, occupied the next carriage. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Ray next; and Mr. Steele sat in the third from the triumphal car. Each of these gentlemen was warmly applauded as he took his seat. The next carriage in the procession contained the solicitors for the defence, bearing the monster indictment."

Another writer gives an account of the procession in these terms:—

"The ovation commenced at two o'clock. First came the trades of Dublin, each preceded by the banner of its body, and a band playing such music as only temperance bands can play, and generally, with much discrimination, selecting rather difficult pieces for their performance, and eschewing all national airs. The banners were usually displayed from coaches, intended to hold four, but contriving to allow from sixteen to eighteen to fit into, and hang-on by them. Thus they came on:—bricklayers (with a painting of the Bank of Ireland, and the superscription of 'Our old House at Home'); slaters woollen operatives (in a small oval car); sailors (with a picture of Brian Boroihme 'pailing' the Dances at Clontarf); coachmakers, tailors (with a very gorgeous equipage, six horses, portlions, and curriders); tinplate-workers, displaying, as their sign, a man with a tin helmet on his head, and a fish cover of the same metal on his arm, otherwise unassumingly attired in a blue coat and white trousers; and other bodies of trades men too numerous to mention, with their appropriate emblems and banners. Next came a great number of Repeal wardens, bearing wands, and occupying respectable-looking coaches and carriages. After them drove the committee of the trades' political unions; the members of it attired in green sashes and scarfs and bearing wands with green flags in their hands. Next in order were the various members of the corporation, aldermen, town-councilors, and officers, dressed in their robes of office and cocked hats, glittering with chains, and furred from head to foot. The majority of these gentlemen were in their own carriages, into each of which were packed as many of the owners' friends as could find standing room, several private vehicles being mixed up through the order of their procession. Then came the private carriages of the Lord Mayor, who was in full dress; and then, preceded by a confused mass of wand-bearers, the triumphal chariot itself, surrounded by a mob so dense that it was with great difficulty that the six splendid dappled greys could force the cumbersome vehicle along, which every instant seemed to become a second car of Juggernaut, and crush some of its adorers. More vehicles, a few horsemen, multitudes of hack cars and pedestrians, a tail of old women and little boys, followed; and so the monster procession, after winding its slow length along through the greater part of Dublin, and causing a total cessation of business in the line of its progress, terminated."

The next engraving shows the procession at the moment of passing the Bank, when Mr. O'Connell pointed most significantly to the building. It is a fact worthy of notice, that there was not, in the immense assemblage, a single individual intoxicated; each guild was followed by a temperance

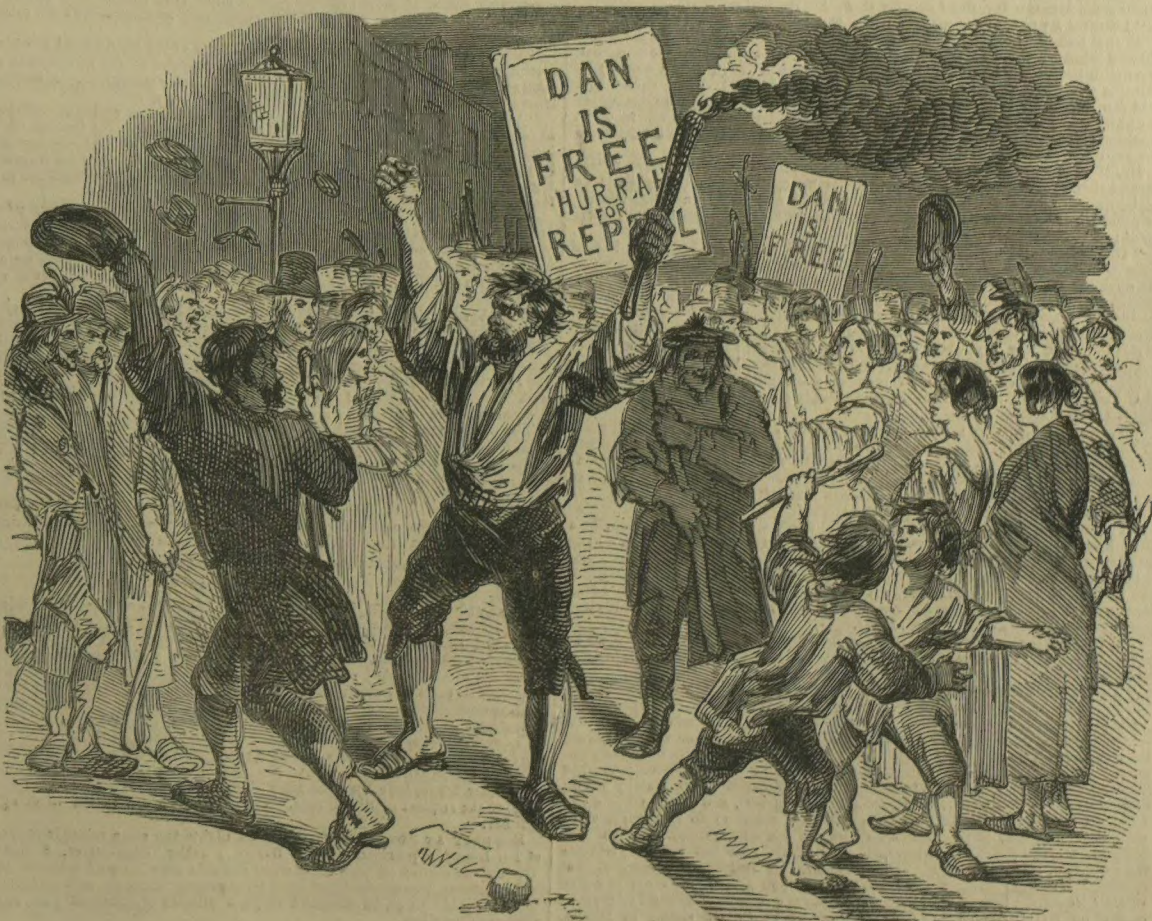
band, with their badges, and the majority of persons who composed each band were dressed in military uniform.

The third illustration shows the triumphal chariot on its progress to Merriam-square. It was surrounded by a crowd so dense, that it was with great difficulty the six splendid dappled greys could force the cumbersome vehicle along. This vast vehicle originally figured so far back as 1832, at the chairing of Mr. O'Connell in that year. It is apparently constituted of a large platform, bearing three stories, arranged like steps of stairs, and profusely decorated with purple velvet, gold fringes, gilt-headed rails, bosses, and paintings. On the top stair were two large arm-chairs, covered with purple velvet and gilding in (or rather standing before) which were placed Mr. O'Connell and his son John. The honourable gentleman stood up to his full height, with his head slightly thrown back, and waved his velvet cap and bowed incessantly, whilst at intervals his lips were seen to move. On the second stair was seated the Rev. Dr. Miley, and on the lowest range sat Mr. D. O'Connell, junior; an Irish harper attired in the full dress of the days "when Malachi wore the collar of gold" uselessly playing on a genuine Irish harp, and two young gentlemen (who we understood were Mr. O'Connell's grandsons) dressed in tunics of green velvet with caps of the same material and white feathers. The smaller engraving shows the chariot itself.

Mr. O'Connell reached Merriam-square at half-past five o'clock, where he was received with several rounds of enthusiastic applause. Having ascended to the balcony, he proceeded to address such portion of the procession as occupied the space in front of his house. He began by saying that this was

"A great day for Ireland, and a day of justice. (Cheers.) All the people of Ireland ever desired was justice, and they had now got an instalment of it. The plans of the wicked, and the conspiracy of the oppressor, the foul mismanagement of the jury list, the base conspiracy against the lives, the liberties, and the constitutional rights of the public, had all, blessed by God, been defeated. Justice had thus far been obtained, and Ireland might if she deserved it be free. (Cheers.) But, did he doubt the people of Ireland deserving it? No, if he did he should be the most base as well as stupid of mankind. How could he doubt this? Had they not made the mighty experiment of meeting in tens and twen-

ties of thousands—nay, in millions—meeting, too, in the tranquillity of the open day, with a strength that would bear down the armies of the world (cheers); but with a meekness, mildness, and gentleness of demeanour, that allowed them to be managed as if they were but a mere flock of children. (Cheers.) One meeting alone remained unasssembled—that of Clontarf. (Great shouting.) Some of the minions of power had, he feared, a scheme to dye that day in gore, to deluge the soil with the blood of the people; but the people disappointed them. (Cheers.) He issued his counter-proclamation, and it was obeyed. (Cheers.) The people declined to put themselves in danger. Had the law since declared that they had been acting illegally? No, it durst not do that, but it had spelled out illegality from a number of legal meetings. (Cheers.) Their Clontarf meeting had not taken place as yet, but it would be for the Repeal Association, who had the confidence of the Irish people, to determine whether it might not be necessary for the sake of public principle that that meeting should yet be held. (Great cheering.) He hoped they might conclude that it would not be necessary, but if the cause of liberty required it, they would all go there peaceably and unarmed, and return with an increased determination that Ireland should be a nation. (Cheers.) Then if they did not take that step what were they to do? Why, everything that could be necessary to procure repeal. They would adopt no detail without being perfectly advised as to its propriety and legality. They said that he was no lawyer or else had grown so old as to have forgotten his law, but he was young enough both in law and in fact for them yet. (Cheers.) He had often boasted that those who followed his advice had never been brought into jeopardy, but those who taunted him with that now turned round and said 'Doctor, cure thyself,' alleging that he who advised others well had misabused himself. They said he was guilty of a conspiracy! His answer was, they lied. (Cheers.) It was not he alone who said that, it was Lord Chief Justice Denman of the House of Peers who said it. (Loud cheering.) If he (Mr. O'Connell) had wished his vanity to be indulged, and to prove his skill as a lawyer, he could not have devised a plan better calculated to effect his object than the events which had occurred." (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman continued to address the people assembled amidst torrents of rain, for some time, as portrayed in



NIGHT-SCENE IN A DUBLIN-STREET.



the engraving upon the first page of the present number. The procession then quietly dispersed.

The last illustration, at page 165, is a scene of the excitement general throughout Dublin. In the evening many streets were partially illuminated, particularly in the Liberty, Denmark-street, Liffey-street, Moore-street, and several others were a goodly array. Indeed, there were few streets where some houses did not appear in "bright array;" everything raised off with the utmost quiet, and we understand that during the entire day or night not so much as one person was taken into custody on any charge arising out of the brilliant and unsurpassed spectacle of the day.

There was no cessation to the excitement on Sunday. On that day high mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic church, Marlborough-street, by "Archbishop Murray," and a number of the clergy, as an offering of thanksgiving for the liberation of Mr. O'Connell and his "fellow-martyrs." The chapel, which is capable of containing at least 3000 persons without inconvenience, was crammed to suffocation. Archbishop Murray officiated as "high priest." Mr. O'Connell, with his late fellow-prisoners, and a few of their friends, were provided with seats near the altar. Dr. Miley, in his sermon, descended at great length upon the advantages accruing from devotion to the "Virgin Mary," whose nativity they were that day celebrating, and defended what is sometimes called "the doctrine of image worship." He eulogised the "patriotism" and "successful efforts" of Mr. O'Connell, and after a glowing description of "the privations" he endured for his country, and for the "cause of liberty and freedom," declared his conviction that the Liberator, by whose untiring efforts so many thousands and millions had been released from slavery, was himself set free by an all-wise Providence, through the interposition and intercession of the Church. The Lord Mayor was present, and went and returned in state on the occasion.

The religious ceremonies of the day were not terminated until two o'clock. At that time Mr. O'Connell left the church, and was accompanied by hundreds on his way home, a testimony, by their cheers, the delight they felt in seeing him once more restored to liberty.

#### O'CONNELL'S SPEECH AT THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Considerable attention was directed to the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The Conciliation Hall it is hardly necessary to say presented a scene of vast excitement. From an early hour large crowds of persons, most of whom were decently-dressed women, assembled around the doors, which were soon thrown open to the accumulating masses, and instantly that portion of the gallery set apart for the humbler members of the Association, as well as the body of the Hall, was thronged by a dense assemblage. The attendance of ladies was not less numerous, and the great pressure which their ardour urged them to inflict upon each other caused some distressing scenes around the doors. Mr. O'Connell's appearance was greeted most rapturously. For nearly ten minutes cheering and applause, which was not surpassed in intensity either at Tara or Mullaghmast, continued to peal through the hall. Mr. O'Connell acknowledged it by repeatedly bowing around him, kissing his hands to the ladies in the gallery, and placing the crown of his hat on his breast. As he was thus engaged, Mr. Smith O'Brien rushed to the front of the platform, causing if possible an increase in the clamour, and seizing Mr. O'Connell's hand, shook it vigorously for some moments. Mr. O'Connell then caught Mr. S. O'Brien's hand, and placed it on his heart, whereat the very building trembled and quaked beneath the redoubled cheering and stamping.

At length the business of the day began. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, the Lord Mayor of Dublin took the chair. Mr. Somerset Butler, M.P., the Hon. George Hely Hutchinson, brother of Lord Donoughmore, and Captain Mochler, an Orangeman, were enrolled as members of the association. Mr. O'Connell then made a long speech, which must have disappointed those who believed that he would receive the decision of the House of Lords in a meek and conciliatory spirit. This speech, on the contrary, was more energetic and denunciatory than usual. The hon. and learned gentleman began by referring to the progress of the trial, and contended that it was an unfair one. He said the triumph was the triumph of the honest and best of causes, and asserted that the present Government meditated treason to the throne when they attempted by means of this trial to suppress public opinion. The proceedings, however, had only hastened repeal. Mr. O'Connell said:—

"What chance, I ask, would the repeal cause have if these proceedings had been affirmed? (Cheers.) It would, to be sure, have some chance from the progress of public opinion; but now, in our peaceful majesty and tranquil might, united, but determined to violate no law, we remain, without a particle of intimidation, as in our monster meetings, but with a continued and thorough conviction, that repeal is absolutely necessary for Ireland. ('Hurrah,' and loud cheers, which continued for several minutes.) There is no impediment now in the way of the peaceable and triumphant termination of the repeal movement. The constitutional right is free—the guarantee of trial by jury is secured, and will protect us, and, standing on one and on the other, I here announce that the universal feeling of the Irish people, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, is in favour of the great national cause of repeal, and must to any man of common sense and common honesty appear too strong to render any amount of resistance to it permanently successful." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell asserted that the decision in his favour was the act of God:—"I repeat it is not the work of man. It is a blessing bestowed by Providence on the faithful people of Ireland. ('Hear,' and cheers.) There is no superstition in representing it as the gift of Providence; no submission in bowing before the throne of God and accepting it as his act. I would not introduce such a topic here if it were contrary to the principles or doctrine of any religious sect represented here. But it is not. It is the doctrine of the Protestant church, as well as of the Catholic church, that God interposes with the concerns of man."

After commenting upon the judgments pronounced by these English judges who were in favour of the confirmation of the sentence, Mr. O'Connell characterised their opinion in these terms:—

"Their decision is, in fact, founded on a lie. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) There is no other way of calling it. They called it a presumption of law. I will not waste too much of my breath as to describe it in so roundabout a manner. It was a lie, and I will call it so. It was known to be a lie, and yet the judgment so founded was sought to be supported by Lord Lyndhurst and that inescapable wretch Brougham (groans), on this footing, that the lie was supposed to be true, and that we were to be punished against the fact, and in contradiction of the record itself; for the sentence was set forth in the record, 'for the offences aforesaid.'"

Next came a recantation of his abuse of the Whigs:—

"And now I am going (said Mr. O'Connell) to make an atonement to a class of public men whom I have often assailed, and who certainly, in some things, deserved to be assailed—namely, the Whigs. But, after all, how infinitely superior are they to the Tory party! The principle of Toryism is double. It takes away as much of public right from each individual as it can, and it amalgamates all together for the benefit of the aristocracy; but where Toryism is most terrific is in its anxiety to do the great injustice of putting partisans upon the bench of justice."

The next part of Mr. O'Connell's speech was a comparison between Whig and Tory judges; and, after praising the *Morning Chronicle*, he alluded to what had taken place between Mr. Shell and Sir R. Peel. He said:—

"I confess I was angry at my friend Mr. Shell asking a request for me from a 'clerk,' that looked like requiring a favour; and he ought to have known me better than to think I could possibly receive anything having the appearance of a boon from such hands. No; I would rather have rotted in the gaol than owe my liberation to the pretended clemency of Peel. (Loud cheers.) From this spot I told you, before entering the prison, that there should be no compromise or shrinking; and there has been none. (Renewed cheering.) The entire of us would perish in gaol rather than receive as a favour the slightest concession from the present Ministers." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell talked then of the power of the Repellers, which, he said, was greater than that possessed by any monarch in Europe; and next indulged in a philippic against Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and gave his interpretation of the reason for including his son John O'Connell in the indictment:—

"Oh, malignant vinegar-cruet on two legs (loud cheers and laughter), it was John O'Connell's opposition to you at Youghal—his defeat of you at Youghal—that caused him to be placed in the indictment! (Hear, hear.) I saw that he had reasonable grounds for his animosity to me. I had impeached his father, and I succeeded in one stage of that impeachment, and I respect his filial piety (great laughter) that made him persecute me; but the very spirit that would animate such enmity should make him leave me my son."

Mr. O'Connell accused the Government of great folly for circulating the idea that Ireland was in a perturbed state, and said some of the speeches of the ministers emboldened France.

"Think you that they had no effect on the old diplomatist Louis Philippe? or that if they had not been used, and if the weakness of England with regard to Ireland were not known in France, that Tangier would not have remained untouched—that Mogador would not still be uninjured—and that the plains of Oueda would not be untainted with Moorish blood?" (Hear, hear.)

Sir Edward Sugden then came in for an epithet.

"I want to know (said Mr. O'Connell), will Sugden, that cursed contumelious little English dog (cheers and laughter)—will that curish, contumelious little gentleman, I ask, venture to supersede Mr. Grey Porter? (Cheers.) I call him a cur, because he barked at us when he dared not bite. (Cheers.) He has not the courage to supersede Mr. Porter for writing his pamphlet. He won't venture to set towards a gentleman of that high station as he has done towards some poor county magistrates." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell proceeded to allude to what was now necessary to be done to procure Repeal. There were three subjects on which he said some decision must be made:—

"The first relates to the meeting at Clontarf. (Cheers for some minutes.) That meeting was called legally. It was illegally suppressed. (Cheers.) We bound to adhere to principle, and it is now to be considered whether that rule extends so far, or whether it has been sufficiently vindicated without calling the meeting. (Cheers.) For some time I did think that it was absolutely necessary to call it to vindicate a great principle, but on reflecting deeply on what has occurred in the House of Lords, and the vindication of its legality put on eternal record by Denman (cheers), Colclough (cheers), and Campbell (cheers), I began to doubt that it was necessary. What I mean to do is, upon this day week to propose that it be referred to a select committee whether or not it is necessary to hold the Clontarf meeting. (Cheers.) I do not wish to prejudice their decision, but I must say, that my opinion is against the calling of that meeting. The next point I wish to lay before you is with reference to a plan which I frequently proposed last year. I mean the collection of the Preservative Society for Ireland, consisting of a body of 300 gentlemen sitting in Dublin,

(Great applause.) My plan, which I have deeply considered, is shortly this,—that 300 gentlemen from the various counties in Ireland should meet on a certain day in Dublin, (cheers,) and that their title to meet should be the handing in of £100 each—that they should have a treasurer of their own, and have the working of their own funds. (Cheers.) I do not intend that they shall initiate anything, but that they shall control everything, and that the Repeal Association shall be completely governed by them, and not venture upon any act without their previous sanction. (Cheers.) And now I come to my third plan, and it is one to which I am greatly attached. I want to procure impeachments of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of Her Majesty's Attorney General in this country; on these grounds (great applause for some moments.) The first ground is that of the monster indictment which was preferred against me—36 years of an indictment. (Cheers and laughter.) Lord Denman has well described it as a document calculated to prevent a man from defending himself. Such an indictment no poor man could escape from. We were backed by the repeal rent (cheers), but if such an indictment were preferred against a poor man, where could he get a brief of it for his counsel? Why it would cost him ten times more money than ever he saw to do so. (Cheers.) Sugden planned it—Peel has adopted it. (Groans and hisses.) Impeachment, I say, then is our only remedy. (Loud cheers.) No man is safe from such a monster indictment. What ought the Court to have done with it? I say an honest court should have quashed it again and again, if necessary, and have said to the Attorney-General in the words of Lord Denman, 'Pick out your counts and do not suffocate them beneath the number of your accusations.' (Cheers.) The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench did not refuse to receive it; nay, more, they countenanced it; and, proceeding as they commenced, refused us copies of the witnesses' names, the caption of the indictment, and other privileges which we should have received as a matter of course in England. (Groans.) By their conduct they have made this monster indictment a babe of their own luck, and I say there is no use whatever in the doctrine of impeachments if we have not the judges of the Queen's Bench brought before a proper tribunal to answer for their conduct. (Cheers.) Ah! I do not fear their prisons. (Tremendous cheering.) I am a freeborn British subject, standing in this place defending my rights, and I am to accuse those men of injustice. (Renewed applause.) I am here to call upon the people of England to aid me in impeaching those men." (Cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell then bitterly condemned the conduct of the Irish Chief Justice:—

"I ask you," said he, "did it ever occur at any trial before this, that the Chief Justice borrowed the Attorney-General's brief to make out his case and charge from? (Cries of 'No,' and groans.) You saw him do so. (Loud cries of 'We did,' and groaning.) Now, I do say, that this is a fact which must and shall be heard. (Cheers.) I care not—not I—for the authority of the Lord Chief Justice. (Loud cheers.)"

He then put forth the following statement, in support of impeachment, which made great sensation:—

"One of the articles of impeachment shall be this fact. Perrin did well here. (Cheers.) But here, I have something for you. I know a man who was offered to have his fortune made, if he would give some particular information. (Sensation.) The information did not exist, and therefore he could not give it; but I shall be able to prove that the expression, 'Your fortune shall be made,' was used on the occasion in question, and that by a witness of the first credit and respectability. (Cheers.) Again I say, that if that jury had been left to itself, it never could have returned such a verdict. I say it emphatically, that some one helped them in making up this verdict. (Cheers and groans.)"

Mr. O'Connell announced his determination to have atonement for his imprisonment:—

"I have been three months in gaol. (Cheers and laughter.) I want to know, do they think I am to submit patiently to this? I am not acting from any feeling of resentment or revenge. I spent an exceedingly pleasant three months (cheers); pleasant because, after the first fortnight, I was secure from those apprehensions of an outbreak which had disturbed my rest for five months previously (cheers), during which time I never slept quietly. (Renewed cheers.) I do not complain of my imprisonment—pleasant companions no man ever had. We had, too, the blessing and the honour of the sweet companionship of our fellow-captives' wives—the talent and power of facetious entertainment. No set of men ever lived in more social harmony. Well, I am not vexed for this, but I am determined on atonement. (Cheers.) I defy Vinegar Smith to wipe away his injustice. I defy England to do us justice here, or compensate for the harassing of our families, and our and their hours and days and weeks of suspense. Will they do nothing to remedy these things?"

In the concluding part of his address, Mr. O'Connell announced his intention to ascertain if the English people would back him in his attempt at impeachment.

"From this spot I call on England to join me. I mean to propose that a select committee be formed, of which I shall cheerfully make one, to go through all the principal towns of England about two months before the meeting of Parliament, to obtain an answer to this appeal. We will say, 'Here is injustice done. A packed jury, an unjust judgment, sentence inflicted before its right is ascertained, and innocent men imprisoned. Englishmen, I will test you; I will see whether you will join me, one and all.' If not, I will come back, and say to my countrymen, 'Look no more to the pretences of John Bull; look alone to your Parliament in College-green.' (Cheers.) If they did not approve of this, I will go at any rate. I ask you, are the Ministers to escape? (Groans and yells.) Is Sir James Graham to escape? (Loud cries of 'No, no,' and groaning and hissing.) He who had the unparalleled impudence in the absence of two members of the house to call them convicted conspirators. (A voice, 'He's a liar.' Cheering.) Why you seem to be as uncivil as Sir James Graham himself. (Laughter.) I do not call him that, but I do term him a foul-mouthed letter-breaker. (Shouts of applause and laughter.) I come to what Shell did in the house. He produced Sir R. Peel's declaration before his face. He had that paper before his eyes, and yet he had the power of farce, the audacity, the intensity of falsehood to say, according to newspaper reports, that he had a fair trial. (Several voices—"He's a liar.") To be sure he is. (Great cheering, and loud laughter.) There's a British Minister for you—the Premier of the first country and the world. (Groans and laughter.) With a packed jury, a one-sided Chief Justice, the exclusion of jurors and evidence of justice, he ventured to say we had a fair trial. Oh, a very fair trial, sweet Sir Robert! (Groans.) Ah, my good man, you were wrong to call him a liar. He thinks what we got was a very fair trial for an Irish Catholic. (Cheering and groans.) That foul falsehood, however, identified him with the whole of the proceedings here, and the Union is but a mockery indeed if the English people do not join us in hurling Peel from office, and driving him from power, as Ministers lead him in Parliament."

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause nearly as protracted, and quite as enthusiastic, as that which greeted his opening address.

Our latest accounts from Dublin say, that the enthusiasm with which the news of Mr. O'Connell's release was received throughout the provinces is "beyond description." The following account may be taken as a specimen. The *Cork Southern Reporter* says:—"Soon after nightfall thousands of people began to parade the principal streets, carrying lighted tar-barrels, and preceded, in one case, by over sixty women with lighted flambeaux, which they waved in the air, the effect of which was singularly picturesque. Several temperance bands accompanied them, playing national and popular airs, and as they passed each house or public edifice which was illuminated, they gave several hearty rounds of cheers."

"We have received accounts from several parts of the country, all of which acquaint us with the ecstasy of the people on the receipt of the intelligence which restores to liberty the Liberator of millions of his countrymen. A respectable correspondent, writing this morning from Malloy, says:—

"On last night, Fiddane, Knockro, Malloy, and the entire of the country, as far as the eye could reach, was brilliantly illuminated. Joy beamed in every countenance for O'Connell's triumph. A meeting is to be held this day in Malloy to appoint a number of persons to keep order and prevent the least annoyance during the illuminations this evening; extensive preparations are making for the occasion in that town."

"In Bandon the populace carried lighted tar-barrels through the principal streets, and by the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations evinced their participation in the general feeling of joy and gladness. The hills all about Cove and for miles in that direction, towards Youghal and along the coast, were illuminated with bonfires, and the people thronged around them in joyous excitement."

There have also been illuminations in various places in Ireland. Many "demonstrations" have also taken place in the provincial towns of England. At Manchester, for instance, there were manifestations of rejoicing, such as illuminations, processions, &c., by the Irish part of the population, to commemorate the reversal of the judgment upon Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners; and, with one or two trifling exceptions, these exhibitions have passed off peaceably.

The Friends of Repeal in Dublin have resolved that a grand public banquet shall be given on the 19th instant, to O'Connell and his late fellow captives, "in commemoration of their liberation from their unjust imprisonment." It is likely that the banquet will take place in the Rotunda, or in the King's-room, in the Mansion-house.

One of the first acts of Mr. O'Connell, on leaving the Richmond Penitentiary, was, to forward his own subscription of £5 to the Duncombe testimonial, the regulations of that prison having prevented him from doing so earlier.

The Repeal rent for the last week amounted to £575 17s. 6d.

BANQUET TO SIR R. SALE.—A splendid banquet was given in Londonderry to Sir R. Sale, yesterday week, at which W. Halett, Esq., the Mayor of that city, presided. Sir R. Sale, rising to reply to his health, was received with warm and reiterated applause, and in a brief but manly style returned thanks. He expressed himself deeply grateful to the ladies and gentlemen who had honoured him with so marked a compliment. To a soldier to be appreciated by his fellow-countrymen was his dearest reward; but to receive the cordial welcome of a company of true-born Irishmen was, if possible, more gratifying. "The health of Lady Sale" was proposed, when the company rose, and drank it with the warmest applause, the ladies in the gallery waving their handkerchiefs. The cheering continued some minutes. Captain Lawrence, who had been a prisoner of Akbar Khan, together with Lady Sale, briefly returned thanks for her ladyship, at the request of Sir R. Sale. The evening passed in the most agreeable manner.

ROBBERY AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A few nights ago some valuable property was stolen from the premises of Mr. Barter, jeweller, High-street, Southampton. The thieves carried off with them eight valuable jewelled gold watches, 25 silver lever watches, and about 60 other silver watches. Also, 50 gold wedding rings, 100 fancy gold rings, 20 diamond rings, a number of diamond pins, and other articles of jewellery.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 15.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 16.—Fruddling Hospital burnt, 1742.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—George I. landed, 1714.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Equal day and night.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.  
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.

#### High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 21.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 10	4 30	4 49	5 10	5 34	5 57	6 23	6 51	7 25	8 4	8 49	9 33

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Selbuss," Dublin.—Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, was of Scottish descent, and was born in 1765. He entered the army as a Lieutenant in the Irish regiment of Dillon; he embraced the principles of the French Revolution, but without implicating himself by violence of conduct; and, at the battle of Jemappé, he may be said to have laid the foundation of his fame. Napoleon made him a Marshal on the field of Wagram, and soon after created him Duke of Tarentum. Our correspondent may readily find a memoir of this distinguished man in the volume entitled "The Court and Camp of Bonaparte."

"A Constant Reader."—The term "entire," applied to beer, is intended to denote that it is unmixed. It has been in use nearly a century and a quarter; for, about 1721, Harwood, a London brewer, first applied it to a malt liquor intended to unite the flavours of ale and beer, or ale, beer, and two-penny; he called his liquor "entire," or "entire butt," a name intended to intimate that it was drawn from one cask or butt only.

"S."—"Æsop's Fables" in rhyme would be strangely misplaced in a newspaper.

"A. C. R." Dublin.—We infer from the specimen sent, that the translation of the old Irish MS. will not suit our journal.

"A Subscriber, Louth."—Messrs. Robinson, Parsons, and Co. (Old Bank), Oxford, draw upon Messrs. Coult and Co., as do several other Provincial Bankers, for the list of whom we have not space; but our correspondent will find them in the "Post-office London Directory." We believe the oldest private banking establishment in London to be that of Messrs. Child and Co., Temple-bar. (See "Gilbert on Banking.")

"A Constant Reader," Cupar.—Mrs. Parker's "Prize Distribution" is one of the "Picture Lotteries" lately interdicted by Government, but allowed to be decided within a stated time, by an Act of Parliament passed during the Session just ended.

"Aled."—The lines commencing "The lovely young Lavinia," are from "Thomson's Seasons—Summer."

"An Old Subscriber."—Wales, generally.

"Pater-familias."—We have more than once called attention to the subject suggested by our correspondent.

The Proprietor of Gill's Hotel, Ballinasloe, will be entitled to the Large Print, on the terms named.

"A Young Attorney's Clerk."—The owner of the soil may prosecute for stealing apples.

"A Subscriber from June 9."—The Large Print will be obtainable, by order, of any news-agent.

"B. B." Dorchester.—The Large Engraving is nearly completed.

"W. I. M." Harwich.—Declined for want of room.

"P. O. C." Darlington.—Letters received in London by the railway trains about 5 o'clock, A.M., are delivered at 9 o'clock; and those which arrive at half-past 1, are delivered between 4 and 5 o'clock.

"J. K." Manchester.—"Obzz."—We have not room.

"Lector."—The New Three-and-a-half per Cent. Dividends will be paid on the 10th of October and the 8th of April.

"D. S." Perthshire.—The crowded state of our columns alone prevents our inserting the recent decision at Perth, in respect of "the Right of Sepulture in Parochial Burying Grounds."

"B. V." Birmingham.—It is difficult to procure a berth on board one of her Majesty's ships, unless the applicant has been bred to the sea.

"E. U."—The fees can be legally demanded.

"A Constant Reader."—At the completion of the Banks' returns, we may, possibly, insert them.

"A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—The letter on the Civilization of Central Africa reached us too late.

"A Subscriber," Portsmouth.—Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of September.

"J. H." Esher, should address a letter of inquiry to the Admiralty.

"An Ashtleyite," Parliament.—We must decline.

"A Constant Reader," London, should read some of the recent charges of the Bishop of London.

"F. E."—We have not room.

"H. M. H."—Mr. R. L. Jones is an active member of the Royal Exchange Committee.

"Ecnar." Cambridge.—Maps of railways are now so easily obtained, that to engrave them in our journal would be a sacrifice of space.

"J. S." Clerkenwell.—Perhaps.

"Irish Genius."—We have not room for an engraving of the cup. The Secretary of the Temperance Society, Ludlow, will only find the information he seeks in the Parliamentary Census Returns.

"S. H." Bath.—We have not room at present.

"A Subscriber," X. X. X., should write to Mr. E. Palmer, Newgate-street.

"Young King," County Kildare.—We shall resume the tales in a future number.

"Phaeton" is recommended not to purchase one of the new velocipedes.

"Caractacus" may best ascertain the information he seeks, by applying to the clergyman of his parish.

"Hibernicus."—We cannot insert the congratulatory address.

"T. S." Newcastle.—We cannot help the colonel's want of courtesy.

"Zoroaster."—The Large Print may be had, price 1s.

"A. H. P." Lambeth.—We do not know the name of the architect of the new Catholic church at Newcastle.

"H. W." Plymouth, will find an engraving of Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine in the Magazine of Science, Vol. V.

"Beta." Bradford.—The expense of the advertisement will be 7s.

"H. R." Wakefield.—We do not know where the picture of Adam and Eve is exhibiting. To dispose of it by lottery would be illegal.

"Adrian S." Officers in the army and navy take precedence of Messieurs. "Vesper" will find a Popular History of Secret Societies in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

"An Old Subscriber."—The monument to the Princess Charlotte, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has been too often engraved to be repeated in our journal.

"Junius," Lendenhall-street.—The first railway constructed for locomotive engines in England was between Stockton and Darlington, in 1825.

"An Ignorant (but we take leave to add a modest) Star Gazer" is informed that the planet which has so much puzzled his "circle" is Jupiter, in the constellation Pisces.

"A Constant Subscriber," Guildford.—The comet is visible with a telescope, in a westerly direction; and a good time for an amateur inspection is from 9 to 11 P.M. It is leaving the earth and approaching the sun, and appears now to be nothing more than a faint nebulosity.

"The Queen's Second Visit to Scotland."—Next week we shall resume our illustrations of her Majesty's Second Visit.

"\* \* We have to explain to our readers the non-insertion of the announced illustrations of the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, at Canterbury. Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., having offered to furnish the requisite sketches, was engaged to do so, but to this moment we have received neither sketches nor communication from him. In the meantime we have learned, from our reporter at Canterbury, that Archdeacon Burney has stated Mr. Fairholt to have given an unqualified contradiction to the public announcement we had been induced to issue in consequence of the arrangement we had made with Mr. Fairholt. We, however, leave him to explain his conduct. It happens that we have an abundance of subjects of more immediate and general interest, but we consider the above explanation due to our Kentish readers."

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

THE Tahitian and Morocco agitations are dying out. Diplomats are the very men, of all others, to linger out a dispute till it dies a natural death of sheer exhaustion; a course of protocols and diplomatic notes, exchanged according to all the forms of the etiquette in such cases established, would give time for the warmest excitement to evaporate. And it is, on the whole, fortunate it is so. It gives both sides time to reflect, and reflection sees many circumstances in another light; and more particularly it sees that war is a tremendous evil—a game that must be a losing one to both the parties to it. The French journals still keep up a splutter of words, and there is much editorial fury poured upon the head of Guizot, for the terms on which the affair



This beautiful apartment is situated in the north-east angle of the upper ward, a site commended by its relatively central position to all the domestic and official residences of the Castle, as well as by its perfect seclusion from the bustle of the lower ward, and the public and grand entrances. It is approached from the west by the great state rooms, and on the south by the grand corridor and the private drawing and sitting-rooms. A staircase communicates with the basement story furnishes the servants of the establishment with access to the house of prayer.

On entering the chapel for the first time, visitors are usually disappointed in the smallness of its dimensions, the average diameter being 36 feet, and the height about 45 feet; but this feeling is speedily relieved by the gorgeous decorations of the walls and ceiling, which have the effect of leading the eye fairly out of the picture. This mode of giving span to a confined apartment was an art





CHRISTENING OF PRINCE ALFRED, IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

rough studied by the early architects, and their principles have here been most successfully followed. By "workes of rich entayle and curious molde," an apparent extent and importance has been given to the chamber, which its own narrow limits could not otherwise have commanded.

The style of architecture used is the best period of perpendicular Gothic, modified, according to the practice of the celebrated William of Wykeham, the original architect of the castle. Many of the details are copied from his noble college at Oxford. The plan is a polygon, square on one side (the altar end), and angular on the other. The walls, for one-third of their height, are elaborately dressed with a panelling of oak. The pews, the pulpit, the altar-screen and chairs, are of the same materials. The seats, desks, and altar, are gorgeously apparelled with embossed crimson velvet, which contrast very beautifully with the rich blue of the splendidly-bound prayer-books. Five windows at the square end of the chapel, admit the light; but three of them being stained, and the other two being filled with ground glass, it is so moderated in its strength as to become "dim and religious" in its quality.

Her Majesty's closet is a chastely-decorated apartment, built within a square-headed recess, on the angular side of the chapel, and raised about 12 feet above the level of the floor.

The architectural effect of this chamber is extremely beautiful. It is ap-

proached from the grand corridor by a private staircase. On entering it, a complete view of the chapel and of the ministers is gained, without encountering the gaze of any of its worshippers, an arrangement which tends greatly to her Majesty's comfort and religious privacy. The ceiling is nobly groined, and at the back is a fine internal window, filled with stained glass, having the arms of George IV., Victoria, Albert, Victoria and Albert, the badges of St. George still further secludes her Majesty from interruption in the discharge of her most solemn religious duties. The gallery is panelled with a double tier of historic portraits of inestimable value and importance. The more remarkable are, Martin Luther, bearing date 1548, an exquisite production; Linacre, 1527, founder of the College of Physicians; Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Edward IV., rude sketches of unquestionable antiquity; Richard III., the famous portrait with "the ring;" Henry VIII., the finest of the many Holbeins

of the same shrewd monarch; Isabella of Castile, and Ferdinand of Arragon; Phillip, the fair father of Isabella, consort of Edward II.; Louis XI., Louis XII., and Charles VIII. of France; a marvellously fine head of a Duchess of Burgundy; and another, of touching interest, of the venerable mother of Mary Queen of Scots.

On the night when Prince Alfred was christened, the chapel was seen to its greatest advantage. The massive gold communion service of Queen Anne, along with the chaste service of her present Majesty, were grouped together on the altar table, and had a most splendid effect. In front, on a dais, stood the elegant font made for the baptism of the Prince of Wales, attracting the attention of all present, as much for its intrinsic beauty as from its importance in the sacred ceremony of the day. It consists of a basin of burnished gold, in the form of a lotus, having on its edge a rich border of water lilies. Beneath, surrounding a pillar of support, are three cherubic figures, and various heraldic decorations of the Royal Houses of Brunswick and Saxe Coburg, her Majesty's and Prince Albert's shields between the Royal Supporters, &c. &c., the whole terminating in a splendid tripodal stand.

During the progress of the christening ceremony, not the least important of the many arrangements made for assisting the devotional effect, was the performance of the concealed organ from the recess behind the altar.





# SECOND VISIT THE QUEEN'S TO SCOTLAND.

Amid the heath on Scotia's hills,  
Listening the music of the rills,  
That sing for ever there,  
Careless of peasant's ear or Queen's,—  
Lady! from heartless scenes  
Of court afar remov'd art thou,  
Freed from the glare  
That would in time burn up thy youthful brow;  
When first the dew drop glistens on the thorn,  
Each morn  
A young Aurora thou wilt be  
Purpleing the heath  
And giving life and breath  
To many a lowly flow'r and shrub and tree!  
There's something beautiful and grand  
In Sovereign mind that can command  
Itself to quit the glittering ball  
And wander by the moonlit waterfall,  
In lonely vale—  
And like the great Dioclesian in his garden's pale  
Shut up itself from public strife  
And feel the luxury of a quiet life!

In entering upon our record of the Queen's Second Visit to Scotland, we should announce that the illustrative department has been confided to Mr. Landells, whose exertions on the occasion of her Majesty's previous Visit were so signally successful, in enabling us to present to our readers a panorama of the Royal excursion. On the present occasion, our indefatigable artist will sketch the most interesting scenes visited by her Majesty, which will appear in our Journal with as much rapidity as is consistent with their perfect execution. Our illustrations this week relate chiefly to the Embarkation, and the progress of the Royal Yacht.

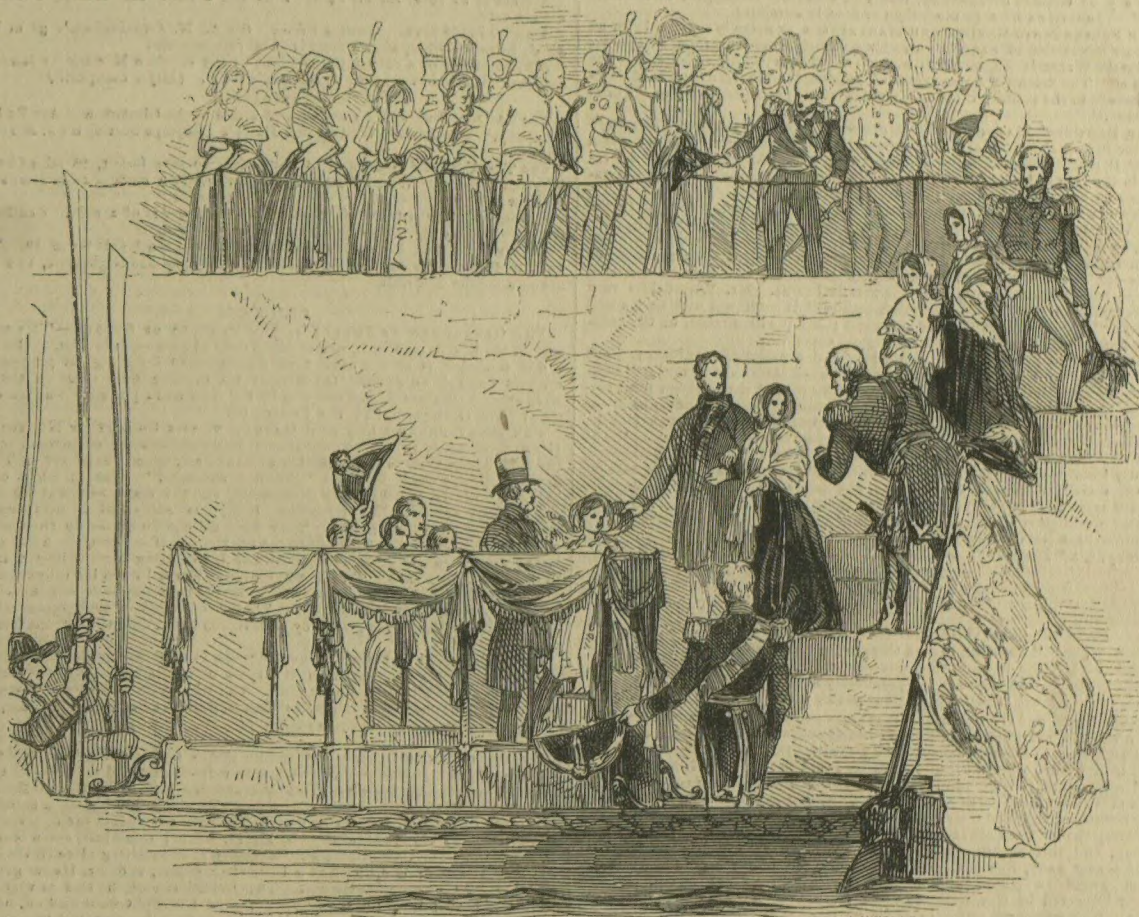
Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, embarked at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday morning, on board the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht for Scotland.

The weather, during the early part of the morning, was very wet and unfavourable, but it did not repress the loyalty of her Majesty's faithful subjects, great numbers of whom were in attendance to welcome their beloved Sovereign.

Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, arrived about a quarter-past seven, and proceeded to the Royal Victoria and Albert. Sir James accompanies her Majesty on her excursion.

About eight o'clock the Earl of Delawarr, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Dockyard.

The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear Admiral Bowles, C.B., arrived at the establishment about his time, when the Admiralty flag was immediately hoisted on the flag-staff in the Dockyard. The Lords of



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY, AT WOOLWICH.

the Admiralty, with Sir F. Collier, immediately proceeded to inspect the preparations which had been made for the reception and embarkation.

Precisely as the dockyard clock struck nine, a royal salute from a battery of 12-pounders, under the command of Captain Robe, announced that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were approaching, and before it was finished her Majesty's carriage and four horses, preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries, entered the dockyard, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing "God save the Queen."

His Royal Highness Prince Albert first handed down the Princess Royal, who accompanied her Royal parents; his Royal Highness then alighted and assisted her Majesty to descend from the Royal carriage. Her Majesty accepted the arm of the Earl of Haddington, who conducted the Queen to the Admiralty barge, Prince Albert and the Princess Royal entering first. On her Majesty being seated, Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, and Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, Maid of Honour, entered the barge and occupied the seats adjoining her Majesty. After alighting from the Royal carriage, and previous to descending the steps leading to the river, her Majesty graciously acknowledged the presence of General Sir G. Murray, Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, and several of the distinguished noblemen present. The Admiralty flag, which had been raised on the arrival of the Earl of Haddington and Rear-Admiral Bowles, was taken down, and the Royal Standard hoisted on the flagstaff when her Majesty arrived, and a Royal Standard was hoisted in the Admiralty barge on her Majesty entering it. Commodore Sir F. A. Collier had the honour of steering her Majesty to the Royal yacht, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence received her Majesty on stepping on board that fine vessel. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered on arriving, on entering the barge, and on going on board the yacht.

The Queen appeared in excellent spirits, but looked rather pale. Her Majesty was attired in a plain black silk dress, black silk shawl, and black crape bonnet.

Prince Albert looked remarkably well. His Royal Highness was dressed in a suit of mourning, over which he wore a light morning coat. The Prince wore a drab hat with a deep mourning band.

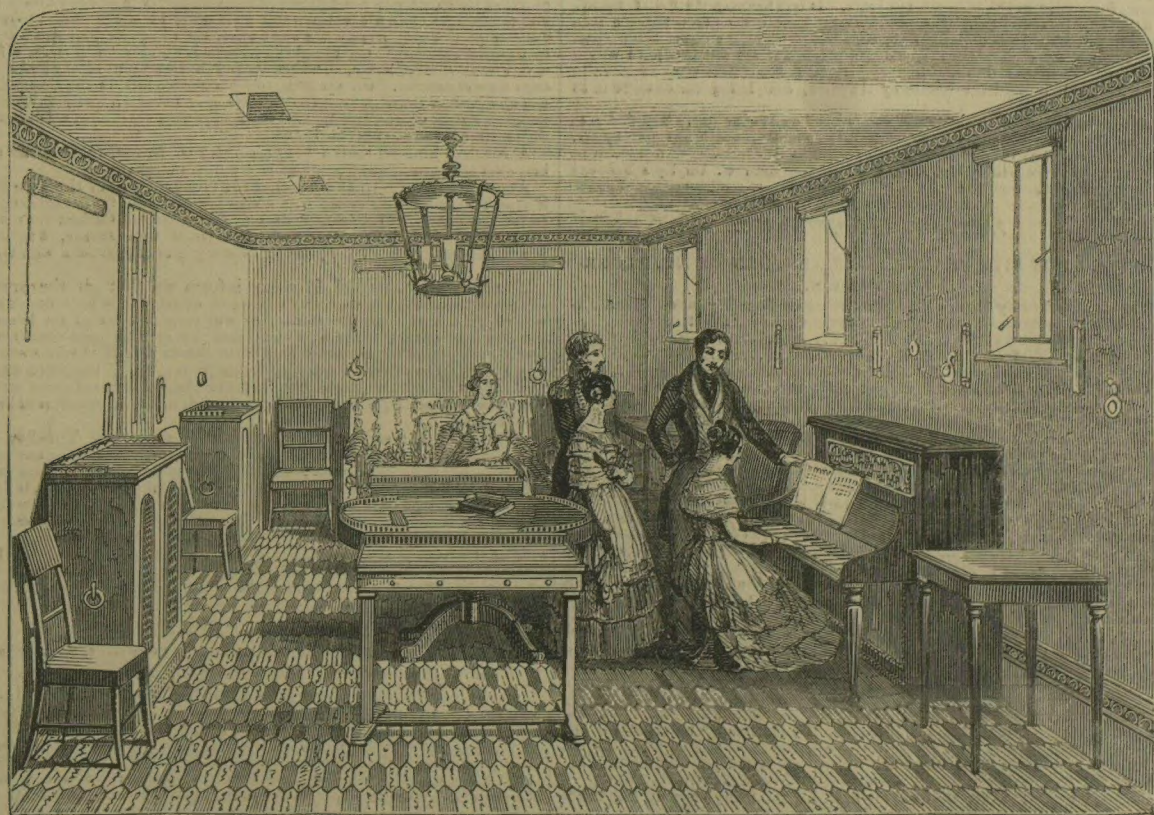
The Princess Royal was dressed in a black straw bonnet, trimmed with plain black ribbon.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal Yacht, as regards her construction and exterior, has been already described in No. 53 of our Journal. We subjoin the details of her interior, with the recent alterations.

The Royal Apartments occupy the after-part of the yacht, and comprise the Dining-room, the Drawing-room, and the Bed and Dressing-rooms. The Dining-room occupies the entire stern from side to side, and is lighted from the stern windows, from side windows, and a skylight in the centre. It is 20 feet in length, by 22 feet breadth, and 7 feet 7 inches in height. The panel work is of a dark colour, with gilt mouldings. Stairs (the under part of which is used for lockers) are attached to the circular stern. The chairs are plain mahogany and green morocco; one of them, with brass knobs, and spikes in the feet for security, always stands on the starboard side, and is appropriated for the Queen. A circular table, but which may be extended to dine 18 persons, stands in the centre beneath a plain lamp, suspended from the skylight by a model anchor and cable. At the sides are ivory hand-holders to catch hold of when

(Continued on page 171.)



THE ROYAL YACHT.—THE DRAWING-ROOM.



## THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

(Continued from page 158.)

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE possesses little seasonable interest. The editor's novel, "St. James's," approaches completion; the present chapters describe the sentence on Sacheverell; the dissolution of the Whig Ministry; and the Marquis de Guise's attempt to assassinate Harley; all spiritedly written. "The Gipsies' Tragedy," by Joseph Downes, is a tale of South Wales, shadowing forth the trials of Lydia Coombe. Mr. Ainsworth's contribution of travel relates chiefly to Antioch, and "The Termination of the Transport;" it is a lengthy matter of thirteen pages. "Kate Crosby's Polka Party" is from a sketch by Paul de Kock, from which, much of the original humour has evaporated in the process of translation; the localities and names of the parties alone are changed, by the quasi author, F. B. B.; it is, altogether, a very mediocre affair; and, "Wanted a Governess," by Mrs. White, is of the same calibre. Mr. Laman Blanchard's "Every Man has his Doctor Johnson," possesses a good deal of quiet humour; the apology for this principle of idleness in social intercourse is thus neatly drawn:—

"If it be a prejudice and a weakness that begets this hero-worship, if it be a blind and erring feeling that leads us to the altar, let it not be forgotten that it inculcates and demands the repose of an unfeigned affection, and an unquestioning faith, in at least one of our countless fellow-creatures—which is something to link us closer to life, than he can be, who looks such love and confidence from all. Even for the sake of this small something, it is as well to have one's Dr. Johnson. Hero-worship may have its woes, and therefore its pardon, if it but teach those who are without veneration of any kind, to fasten themselves enthusiastically upon some hero or other, however diminutive."

We may add, that it is in friendship, as in the other pursuits of life—the hero is everything, is nothing. Still, Mr. Blanchard's phrase "Doctor Johnson" does not precisely convey our notion of this first friend: with this exception, the paper is clever; in spirit it is excellent. In this number, "John Manesty" is brought to a close one of the chapters "recording an exploit akin to Turpin's Ride to York, in 'Rookwood.'" The next paper, "France and Morocco," is an original view of the present position of affairs in the Mauritania territory, in which the ambitious freaks of Young France, and the interest of Christian nations in the question, are placed in a proper light. Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey" winds up the contributions, with some very pleasant gossip, critical and anecdotal, upon William Browne, and other "pastoral men."

BLACKWOOD is a matter-of-fact, and somewhat grave Number. It opens with a clever paper on M. Louis Leblanc's "Histoire de Dix Ans, 1830–1840," in which the democratic journalist is rather martyred. "A Night on the Banks of the Tennessee" is a spirited piece of adventure; and "the Execution of Montrose" a charming ballad, with anecdotal notes. A series of papers called "The Witchfinder" is commenced with a stirring narrative of Franconia. We can only notice two other papers; one is a critique on Mr. Coventry Patmore's volume of Poems, in which the poet's puerilities are not spared; and the unanimity of the southern press in commending such absurdities is unceremoniously dealt with. The Number is wound up with a sketch of the recent Burns Festival, by the highly-gifted editor; and some tributary stanzas on the event, by Delta. Both are graceful records of this interesting homage to genius.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE opens with a spirited sketch of the Burns Festival, that "great national offering of homage and repentance." The writer, by the way, misrepresents our position in the chase on Monday morning, and is somewhat irate with the non-attendance of celebrated living authors at the Festival ("the men of letters had proved men of letters, indeed"); and the paper ends with a flash of indignation. Of the other contributions we have only space to mention a batch of poems—some excellent—entitled "Feast of the Poets for September," a good German dream-story, and Tait's usual "Retrospect of the Session." The reviews are even more than ordinarily attractive.

THE POLYTECHNIC REVIEW and MAGAZINE is principally noticeable for an elaborate description of Bunsen's Electro-magnetic Printing Telegraph, two papers on Captain Warner's Experiment, and on Explosive Compounds, &c. The sketch of "The Scientific Amusements of London" is too wordy to be of practical benefit to the reader; there is too much of what the writer styles "philosophizing."

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE commences a gallery of "Currency Portraits," with Sir Robert Peel; the sketch may be useful as a refresher. "The American States' Debts," "The Joint Stock Banks' Regulation Act," and the "Alterations in the Law of Debtor and Creditor," are most prominent among the remaining contents of this diligently conducted journal.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE contains a very interesting visit to the Cape Verde Islands by a voyager; some important notes on Van Diemen's Land, by a late Colonial Police Magistrate; two capital contributions, "The Commerce of the American Lakes," is likewise, an important paper; and two papers—on the Mahogany trade of British Honduras, and the Ice Trade of Boston—have attractions beyond their practical value. Mr. Wakefield's very elaborate treatise on "The Whale and Whaling," is continued with its Natural History. The Colonial Intelligence is copious; and the illustration of the number is a map of New Zealand, from an original survey.

FRASER has a number of great variety, and considerable brilliancy. The opening paper on six new novels is, however, out of place. The article, "Classics of the Table," is far worthier of the premier place: it discourses most eloquently of deserts, fruits, sweetmeats, and liquors, the staple being from the great French work recently published. The writer of this paper is, evidently, experienced in his subject—a practical hand, and not a mere theorist. "The Sunbeam" is an interesting tale of the Decian. "The Pulpit in the Nineteenth Century" is cleverly written, but its positions are scarcely made out for extending the social influence of the pulpit. The paper on "French Fashionable Life 200 years ago" is pretty gossip, but much too long. An article "Concerning Dog Stalking" is a rare piece of drollery. There are two excellent papers—"Campbelliana" (on Campbell, the poet,) and a charming review of the Hon. Mr. Smythe's "Historic Fancies."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## ANTICIPATIONS OF DONCASTER.

"Swearing to do a thing when bile's afloat  
Is easier than afterwards saying it;  
Just as to sign a promissory note  
Is not so difficult as paying it."

Epom Races, and the disclosures that arose out of them, left amateur sportsmen blemish of admirable intentions, and the fortunes of the ring seemed on their last legs. Akin to the indignant spirit wherewith Mr. Baron Alderson drew his robes around him, when he burst forth into a denunciation of the practice of gentlemen betting with blackguards, when summing up in the case of "Wood against Peel," was that in which the *habitués* of Tattersall's shut their hooks and buttressed their pantaloons pockets, in the virtuous resolution of eschewing the odds for all future time. This was at the period of the Derby settling, and thenceforth. Soon—full soon, however, you saw their philosophy ebbing away, like Bob Acres's courage—and at the same place. Their points would be doing, and if business was slack at Ascot, it had greatly improved by Goodwood, and the autumn promises to be particularly active. Now we are not going to insist on those who vowed to Mercury never again to wager a guinea keeping their protestations to the letter, nor hindering themselves to the spirit even of the declarations made when their bile was afloat, but only to warn them that they use a similar discretion in dealing with pleasure that they exercise towards business. It may be very well for a member of Parliament to say he had rather his son went to a common gaming house for the purposes of play than elsewhere; but we trust no member of society having due respect for discretion, and a distrust of investing his five or ten pounds—"just for the sake of the interest it excites"—on the Leg, will be like him to a "leg" for that end. Turf robbery enjoys impunity in certain circles till within very recent experience; even now its sole punishment is exposure. Is the monstrous swindle attempted on the last day by a bold and no further measures? The horse which came in first for it, under the title of Running Rein—that was "ridden away" from Smith's stable at Epsom when the Judge's order for his examination was sent down—this horse so "ridden away" (or stolen as the learned judge called it) by Mr. Ignatius Coyle—it is now stabled and has been purchased from Mr. Levi Goodman by that gentleman for one thousand pounds—and that it is his intention to repay the £500 Plate won at the Newmarket Second October Meeting of last year, and restore his conquer to the honours of the British turf. Mr. L. v. Goodman is at Bullock—and his real Running Rein in the neighbourhood, where he is ridden as hack by a gentleman having a chateau some ten miles from that town. This episode may be regarded as one of the rules of the system of "legism," and we give it here, lest our anticipations of Doncaster come to be understood in an evil sense.

If there be such a property as gratitude in human nature, those who have descended to the "Selling" on a sultry autumnal night in the Leeds mail, must surely breathe a prayer for the spirit of steam which now deposits them at the Salutation in time for dinner, after a breakfast in the parish of St. James's. Doncaster is one of the nicest boroughs in the world, and, indeed, so it ought to be—for it appears to be a relic of the golden age. Its favoured people have no idea of any baser coin than that made from the most precious of the metals. They never open their mouths (nor permit you to open yours) under a guinea. Your bed is a guinea, and to your dinner, ditto all the virtues of your coat—which will be found considerable. But, despite all these things, it is a pleasant, a right pleasant tryst, for those who love fun better than money. The meeting for 1844, which commences on Monday, will probably be the last which will extend over five days. So much the better: four are quite enough. The sport does not look so well on paper as could be wished. The Cup will be crimp'd almost to the death, by the manifestation of Alice Hawthorne; and the great event—the St. Leger—is in a sup-cup category. The nature of this doubt we must leave the reader to read of his own agency from the text furnished by the table of odds. The Ugly Buck is "declared" not to start: we cannot estimate this declaration very highly, the news it conveys having been long at a discount. Of course every body expects his own horse to win, or so he tells you: no one knows such a consequence impossible; ride the victory of the gaming committee witnesses, *passim*. If we were to back anything in town, it should be Bay Monus—it's odds are a hundred per cent. better before the day. Then the Curé, once more: Bob Hesselins can hardly be expected to win both "Coup" and "T. Leger" in the same year: it's out of reason. The field is a good field for the field-men, as at present constituted. It beat Coherstone last year: it may also astonish the natives, as well as the foreigners, this season.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon would appear to have reduced Scott's to three, Bay Monus, although backed for a stray pony or two, having gone

more completely out of favour than the odds would indicate. Ithuriel, The Princess, and Valerian, were in great general estimation on the weight of the investment, notwithstanding the oft-repeated story of his having been short of work, being on the rack. The Curé had a small but liberal party, and kept his ground; nevertheless, his enemies are numerous. Red Deer was also in force, having off, however, at the same price at which the first bet was laid—6 to 1. Foigh-a-Ballagh again re-appeared, and, with the exception of Lightning, no others were mentioned with any serious idea of backing them.

7 to 2 agst The Curé (t)	10 to 1 agst Valerian (t)	30 to 1 agst Godfrey
4 to 1 — Ithuriel	10 to 1 — Bay Monus	25 to 1 — Lightning
6 to 1 — Red Deer	17 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	35 to 1 — Morpeth
7 to 1 — The Princess		

Vattel and the Ugly Buck are declared not to run.

4 to 1 agst Mickey Free	8 to 1 agst Ashstead Pet
8 to 1 — Glossy	10 to 1 — Rowena

THURSDAY.—There was a very good attendance this afternoon, and business on many of the principal favourites was averagely brisk, but, as a glance at prices will show, without eliciting anything decisive as to Scott's lot, unless, indeed, the liberal offers against Bay Monus may be construed as fatal to his chance—an interpretation that has very generally obtained of late. Of the horses quoted we may select The Curé, Ithuriel, Valerian, The Princess, and Foigh-a-Ballagh as having been "in force," a phrase that we cannot adopt with regard to Red Deer. From the present state of the betting it does not seem likely that the start will exceed ten or twelve. We subjoin the final London prices:—

5 to 4 agst Scott's lot	7 to 1 agst Red Deer	35 to 1 agst Godfrey
3 to 1 — The Curé	7 to 1 — Valerian	40 to 1 — Lightning
4 to 1 — Ithuriel	12 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	40 to 1 — Milton
7 to 1 — Princess (t)	12 to 1 — Bay Monus	

4 to 1 agst Mickey Free	8 to 1 agst Glossy	9 to 1 agst Artful Dodger
7 to 1 — Ashstead Pet	8 to 1 — Rowena	10 to 1 — Advice

15 to 1 on the Field	40 to 1 agst Twig (t)
33 to 1 agst Black Prince	40 to 1 — Mouche (t)
8 to 1 agst all the Touchstones (t)	

## WESTERN MEETING AT AYR.

These races, which came off on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, attracted a goodly company of visitors as usual. The attendance of the county families, with that staunch upholder and supporter of everything that tends to benefit his native county—the Earl of Eglintoun—at their head, was good, and the fineness of the weather, for the first two days at least, brought many from a distance. We subjoin a sketch of each day's sport:—

## WEDNESDAY.

Produce Stakes, of 50 sovs, 20 forfeit. Two miles. 3 subs. Walked over by Sir J. Boswell's Archer.

Ayr Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, the rest in specie; 10 guineas each, p. p. Two miles. 17 subs. Won by Mr. Ramsay's Shadow, beating Armytage and Best of Three.

A Free Handicap, of 10 sovs each, half forfeit; 25 sovs added by Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. One mile and a half. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Brevity beating Cable, Arnaig, and Whistle Binkie.

## THURSDAY.

Ayr Stakes of 5 sovs, p. p., and 25 added by the inhabitants of Ayr. Once round and a distance. Heats. Winner to be sold for £100, if demanded. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Brevity beating Geneva and Nightmare.

A Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. Mile and a half. Mr. Ramsay's Shadow walked over.

A match for 50 sovs. Owners riding. Sir A. M. Cunningham's gr m beat Sir J. Boswell's bl m, after a most original race in heats.

A Sweepstake of 5 sovs p. p., 20 added by the Western Meeting for *bona fide* hunters. Walked over by Sir J. Boswell's Swift. (Major Campbell.)

## FRIDAY.

The Railway Stakes, of 5 sovs, with 25 added by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. Two miles. Won by Mr. Merry's Armytage beating Sir J. Boswell's Geneva.

The Two Year Old Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 10 sovs forfeit, 25 added by the Western Meeting. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Sythia beating John Harris and Middy.

A Handicap Sweepstake of 10 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders. Won by Mr. Crawford's Tina beating five others.

A Plate of 50 sovs, for horses of all ages. Winner saleable for £150. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Jammie Forrest beating Arnaig and Nightmare, who were drawn after the first heat.

## CRICKET.

THE GENTLEMEN OF SURREY V. THE PLAYERS OF SURREY.—This match was for the benefit of Heath, one of the Surrey players—a man who, whilst he is a fine cricketer, is at the same time distinguished for his great propriety of conduct upon all occasions. On Monday the meeting took place on the Bee Hive ground, Walsworth, and was won by the Gentlemen players. The score was thus:—The Gentlemen, 73; The Players, 66.

THE MAYFLOR CLUB AND GROUND V. THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—Upon no occasion in the present season have such scores been marked against the Mayflor Club as in this match at Swaffham, which was played on Thursday and Friday week, before a "crowded audience." The members of the M.C.C., however, failed in their attendance, and the result was that the active and zealous secretary, R. Kyson, Esq., was compelled to make up his "eleven" from the bystanders. They were all got down for 19 runs, a total which was mainly to be attributed to the unevenness of the ground—a fact which is the more strongly demonstrated by 202 balls having been delivered in the innings for so few runs. There were, too, 183 balls delivered by Lillywhite and Hillier on behalf of Mayflor, from which 45 runs only were obtained. The club in the second hands marked but 32, and thus put in their opponents for seven to win. They were gained by Mr. Anson and Pich, without the loss of a wicket.

On Wednesday a match which created much interest was played at the Copenhagen ground, Islington, between 11 players of the Islington Albion Club and 22 players of the Islington Junior Club. The 22 players took their innings first, and scored 110 runs. The 11 players then went in, and obtained 112 runs, thus beating their 22 opponents by two runs.

ARUNDEL YACHT CLUB.—The sailing match amongst the fast yachts belonging to this highly respectable club, for a very handsome silver Cup and Cover, came off on Monday between Woolwich and Greenwich, T. Hawes, Esq., the Commodore of the Club, being the donor. The following had been entered:—Hazard, six tons, Mr. Ackburne and F. Chiles; Bermudian Maid, seven tons, Mr. H. Bales; Halcyon, seven tons, Mr. H. Bales; Dauntless, seven tons, Mr. T. Edwards. The Commodore's cutter moved to the starting place off the upper end of the town of Greenwich at a little after twelve, and Mr. Hawes gave the signal at twenty-five minutes past. The Dauntless took the lead in very good style, and held it until the second round, when the slight wind died off, and the little fleet became becalmed. The Hazard then took the lead, and won the race at twenty minutes after seven; the Halcyon being second, and the Dauntless third. The weather was ill-adapted for a race of this description.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A foot-race took place on Waterloo-bridge, on Wednesday morning, for £20 a side, distance 440 yards. It was between the Pet of Epom and the Charing-cross Pet. The preliminaries having been adjusted, the men started, and both looked in first-rate condition, and at the signal being given they bounded off as fleet as stages, and run nearly abreast together until within fifty yards from the finish, when the Epom Pet put on a little extra steam, and ran in a gallant winner by six yards, completing the distance in 55 seconds.

LEICESTER RACES.—These races commenced on Wednesday. The first race was the Leicester Handicap of 25 sovs., with 75 added, which was won by Mr. Cook's What. The Belvoir Stak did not fill. A Sweepstake of 5 sovs., with 40 added, was also won by Mr. Cook's What, the Hon. G. Onley's Scawced coming in second.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—RETURN OF MR. ALDERMAN BROWN.

The election for City Chamberlain terminated on Thursday, when Mr. Alderman Brown was returned. The numbers at the close of the poll were—  
Mr. Alderman Brown..... 2306  
Mr. Heppel..... 65

Majority for Mr. Alderman Brown..... 2241

On Wednesday, at the close of the poll, the numbers were as follow—  
Brown..... 2201  
Heppel..... 63

Alderman Brown addressed a very quiet, although numerous, assembly upon the state of the poll:—I regret for your sake, but not for my own, that the contest has been so prolonged, for it is impossible that I can be better employed than in receiving and in acknowledging the kindness of the lively upon such an occasion. Gentlemen, there is no accounting for tastes, but Mr. Heppel's appears to me to be a very singular kind of taste. He has given to his friends the opportunity to show that they disapproved of the choice of a magistrate for their Chamberlain, and I have reason to thank them for disappointing his expectation in a manner so perfectly intelligible. (A laugh.) I do not expect any voters to come forward, but I certainly shall feel grateful to those who will come, as I wish it to be marked that I have not met from my opponent the conduct which one gentleman has a right to expect from another.

Mr. Heppel: I do not think that a sentence has escaped from either of us during the whole of the election tending to excite, or in any way give occasion for, an unpleasant feeling, except that with which Alderman Brown has concluded his observations to-day.

Alderman Brown: I confine my observations to the business of this election. Mr. Heppel: I do not consider that I am at all under any obligation to apologise for the course which I have pursued in this election. The number of the lively who have pulled is insignificant in comparison with those who have not come forward, and to whom I still hold out the opportunity of making their decision.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Saturday next, the 21st inst., being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several

Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the R. v. James C. Hen, Curate of Cheshunt; after which they will repair to the Great Hall, in Christ's Hospital, where four Orations on the B-nedict of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by four of the Senior Scholars, according to annual custom; eight poems will also be recited by others of the Senior Scholars.

SOUTH-EASTERN AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—This company had their half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, when the first dividend was declared, though merely a nominal one, of 10s 6d. per share.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—It has been determined that this magnificent edifice shall be thrown open to the public between the 12th and 17th of next month, the day to be appointed by her Majesty.

THE SURREY TOLLS.—During the last two days a number of workmen have been busily engaged in removing the various toll-gates connected with the Surrey trust. The Marsh gate in the Westminster-road, is nearly removed, which will greatly improve that part of Lambeth. At the Surrey, Waterloo, and Borough-road gates the thieves have been paying a visit, and have succeeded in carrying off property of considerable value. The Bermondsey New-road gate is entirely demolished.

THE CLERKENWELL IMPROVEMENTS.—Twenty more houses adjoining the area from which fifty houses have been removed above West-street, Smithfield, and which are to be taken down to make way for the new street from Farringdon-street to the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, have been sold by auction, by order of the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners. The street will be about 1,450 feet in length (leading from West street to the back of the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green), about 60 feet in width, and the houses on either side will have a depth of about 50 feet.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths from all causes in the week ending on Saturday last was 915, the weekly average of the last five summers being not more than 900, whilst that of the last five years is as high as 946. The principal source of this increase upon the ordinary summer rate of mortality is still owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases, the number who have thus died during the week over which these returns extend being 266 as compared with 191, the average summer mortality for five years, and 178, the average general rate of mortality for that period. In smallpox the increase is also remarkable, 49 persons having perished last week from this terrible disease, while in not more than 11 cases per week is it ordinarily fatal at this season. Scarlatina has also been unusually prevalent, the numbers being 99 as compared with 39. In many other forms of disease the amount of mortality has, however, diminished. The greatest heat in the sun, as shown by the thermometer at Greenwich, was on Sunday, the 1st inst., when the mercury reached 104.6 degrees; the lowest was on the same day, when the thermometer fell to 36.8 degrees.

APPREHENSION OF GAMBLERS.—At Judges Chambers on Wednesday, Frederick Pemberton, alias Frederick Joseph Pemberton, was held to bail on a charge of gambling at the last Grahamsbury races. James Holick Davis was also held to bail on a charge of gambling at Ascot Heath races. Mr. Russell, the so-called in the quiet actions against Lord George Bentinck, attended on his behalf. The parties avowed that Lord George Bentinck was connected with the prosecutions, but it is very doubtful whether his lordship is in any way mixed up with them.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Artesian well at Southampton (1300 feet deep) has been completely successful. The water rises to within forty feet of the surface, and by the aid of powerful steam-engines no less than 55,000 gallons a day are poured into the town.

The Hull and Gateshead papers give encouraging accounts of the prosperity of the shipping interest.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a College for the promotion of the science of chemistry. The extension of knowledge on this subject cannot fail to produce useful results.

A surgeon of Darmstadt, Dr. Von Herff, has recently performed various operations which have been quite successful in cases of tubercular pulmonary consumption—*phthisis tuberculosa*. The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the sicoscope, the matter is discharged outwardly by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 30th ult. states that the colossal model of an Esulapius, the last work of Thorwaldsen, and which he designed as the fellow to his colossal statue of Hercules in the Thorwaldsen Museum, fell to pieces the very day that M. Coberth, one of his pupils, was about to commence executing it in marble. The pieces in which it is broken are so small that the work is completely lost.

According to a late census taken at Brussels, that city reckons 24,700 families, occupying 13,627 houses, making less than two families in each house.

It is stated in accounts from the West Indies, that in taking a census in Trinidad, two encampments of aboriginal Indians were discovered, belonging to a race perfectly distinct from any hitherto known.

The *Konigsberg Gazette* gives at great length the account of the ceremonies on the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the university of that city, which commenced on the 1st of September. The King of Prussia, who has been for 36 years the protector of the university, was pleased to issue a proclamation approving of the plan for a new building, of which his Majesty laid the first stone. At this ceremony his Majesty addressed the numerous assembly present in a very impressive speech.

A branch railroad is to be made from the Rouen and Havre Railroad to Dreux and Eu.

A funeral service has been performed at Venice for the two sons of Admiral Bandiera, who were shot as confederates in the late attempts in Calabria. Their mother, who attended the service, believes that her sons died in battle.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* states that some disturbances took place amongst the miners at Clausthal, in Hanover, on the 30th ult. Troops were obliged to be sent for to preserve order.

One of M. Levavasseur's cotton factories, at Radepoint, near Rouen, was burned to the ground on Tuesday. A great number of persons collected when the train gave notice of the event; but their efforts were in vain; everything was consumed except a few bales of cotton. Nothing was insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

The Scientific Congress of France opened its twelfth session at Nîmes last week, in the large Hall of the Palais de Justice, the Baron d'Homberg presiding in the chair. After the opening address had been delivered, M. de Gasparin, Peer of France, formerly Minister of the Interior, was appointed president for the session.

A singular meeting took place a few days ago at Rouen. Towards three o'clock an equestrian statue of Wellington, on its passage from Paris to London, was being landed from the Luxor, whilst, at the same time, a marble statue of Napoleon, a present from the King to the town of Ajaccio, was being landed from the Tankerville. As the two statues were adjudged to different brokers, a dispute was raised before the commandant of the port as to precedence between Napoleon and Wellington, when it was decided by the officer that Napoleon should be first landed, and that Wellington should be first shipped.

The *National de l'Ouest* of the 31st ult. states, that conflagration pervades the country in consequence of the number of incendiary fires. On the night of the 28th ult. a fire occurred in the village of Plumergat, which destroyed a number of houses. During the same night the village of Pluvigne was visited by a similar calamity. On the night following, towards ten o'clock, a fire was observed at a farm house, in which several thousand tons of hay and some fat oxen were consumed. On the 30th, towards ten o'clock in the morning, a fire was observed at Crach, where forty houses were burnt and several families reduced to a state of destitution. All the houses were consumed, notwithstanding the exertions used to stop the flames.

A Madrid journal states that a quarry of lithographic stone of the best quality has just been discovered at Miraflores, in Castile.

Accounts from Naples state that the Government of the Two Sicilies is at present revising its tariffs, with a view to diminishing the duties now pressing on foreign exports. The latter adds that the Neapolitan Cabinet has renounced all hope of concluding an advantageous treaty with France, England, and Spain, but that it was on the point of entering into negotiations with the Zollverein.

The Havre journals of Monday inform us that on the preceding afternoon that town was visited by a storm of extraordinary violence. The wind was so high, that considerable damage was done to some of the houses, and the rain subsequently fell in such abundance that even carriages could not circulate in some of the streets, and cellars of the houses were filled with water.

According to correspondence from Nuremberg, sentence has been pronounced at Beiln in the first instance against Tschek, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia. The sentence is said to be, that he is to be broken on the wheel.

A very large shark was captured at Torquay on Tuesday at the entrance of the bay by some fishermen in a herring net. He was held down in the boat, where he died, after some very strong throes. He measures rather more than 8 feet in length, and 2½ from point to point of the tail, and is furnished with five openings on each side at the gills. His upper jaw extends 8 inches beyond the lower, and both jaws are furnished with a triple row of most formidable teeth, each row turned in a direction different from the others.

The *Calcutta Englishman* announces the total loss of the Camio, from Liverpool, off Keelgere, with a valuable cargo on board, worth upwards of £60,000. The Canadian, from China, was also totally wrecked near Bombay.

## SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC,

SEEN DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1844, TOGETHER WITH THE STATE OF THE BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, WIND, AND WEATHER.

Our attention has been called to the probable connexion subsisting, as "cause and effect," between the huge spots which are continually passing over the surface of the sun, and our own daily vicissitudes of weather. The subject is a most interesting one; the theory, on whose assumption it proceeds, would reveal another grand item in the wisdom of Him whose ways are "past finding out;" but as it is one which can only be determined by observation, we have subjoined, for the information of the public, the following observations connected with the spots which appeared during the month of August, leaving the curious in such matters



to draw their own conclusions. The observations were made by an esteemed correspondent, and their accuracy may be relied on:—

	Bar.	Ther.	Rain.	Wind.	General Remarks.
August 2nd: 9 A.M.	29.91 to 29.80	52 to 66	0.12	W.	Strong breeze, with showers.
3rd: Cloudy. No Obs.	29.50 to 29.48	52 to 64	0.12	S.W.	Strong breeze, with showers.
4th: 9 A.M.	29.62 to 29.87	50 to 71	....	W.	Moderate gales, with heavy storm N. of London.
5th: 9 A.M.	29.68 to 29.67	60 to 70	0.28	W. to S.E.	Fine morning; rainy night.
6th: Disappeared.	29.57 to 29.63	54 to 69	0.05	S.W.	Gales and showers.
7th: 9 A.M.	29.67 to 29.68	52 to 65	0.15	S.W.	Moderate gales, with showers.
8th: Disappeared.	29.66 to 29.71	49 to 66	....	S.W.	Strong breezes; fine.
9th: 9 A.M.	29.94 to 29.82	52 to 74	....	W.	Strong breezes; fine.
10th: 9 A.M.	29.80 to 29.78	52 to 64	W.	....	Dull day.
11th: 9 A.M.	Stat. 29.76	48 to 62	W.	....	Ditto.
12th: 9 A.M.	Stat. 29.77	46 to 67	W.	....	Fine, bright day.
13th: 9 A.M.	29.77 to 29.80	52 to 67	S.W.	....	Fine, but dull.
14th: 9 A.M.	29.94 to 30.05	52 to 66	W.	....	Fine day.
15th: 9 A.M.	30.05 to 30.11	50 to 68	W.	....	Fine day.

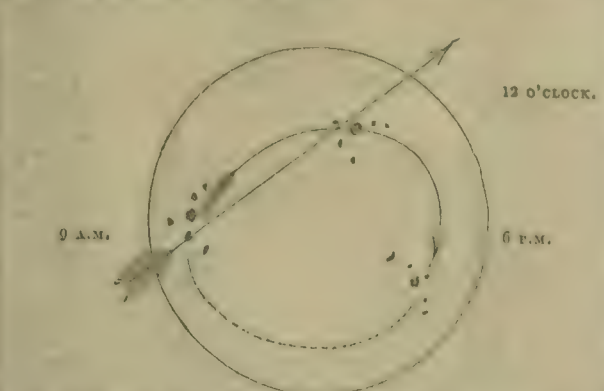
During the appearance of the first of these groups of solar spots the barometer was in a very fluctuating state; the temperature much lower than the week previous to their appearance. The wind was very brisk, accompanied with rain and

flying storms. A heavy storm raged off to the north of London in the afternoon of August 4, attended with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain.

The second group, on the 7th and 8th, the barometer was nearly stationary, and the temperature still lower during the transit of the first group. The wind was also brisk, with rain in copious showers.

The third group, which appeared, like the two former, in the south western portion of the sun's disc, and passed off in the north eastern transiting the disc a little above the centre, found a falling barometer on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, stationary, and during the remainder of the transit the barometer slightly rose, the wind was light and steady from the west, the weather partially cloudy, but no rain fell. The temperature has been low for the season, but has become somewhat elevated since the spots disappeared. The main object in making these observations is to ascertain whether the sun's power becomes diminished in proportion to the magnitude of the spots transiting his disc.

The spots seen in the morning on the western side of the sun's disc, and above his centre, appear in the evening on the eastern side and below the centre, moving in the direction of the arrow, evidently denoting the sun's rotation on his axis, as I think the earth's rotation, both diurnal and annual, not sufficient to account for the appearance. (See Fig.)



The straight arrow denotes the direction the spots generally take when seen at 9 A.M. only.

**FORGERY UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—Several mis-statements having appeared relative to a fraudulent transaction at the Bank of England, we give the following as the true version:—Burgess, a clerk in the Power of Attorney Office, sold the stock to a highly respectable broker, and then identified the individual who represented the holder of the stock as the proper party. Upon the stock being transferred, a check on Messrs. Lush and Co. was handed in payment. This was immediately after presented at the banking-house, with a request that it might be paid in sovereigns. Such a demand excited the surprise of the cashier, who declined to accede to the request; but the check being properly regular, he paid the amount in notes, and referred the party to the Bank of England. The notes were immediately afterwards changed at the issue department of the Bank. The weight of gold, however, as much exceeded the anticipation of the person receiving it, that he was obliged to procure the assistance of a porter to carry it to the vehicle in waiting. These circumstances would greatly facilitate the identity of the individual, when taken, of whose speedy apprehension little doubt is entertained.

### POLICE.

**ATROCIOUS ASSAULT BY A SON UPON HIS FATHER.**—At Union Hall on Monday, Thomas Barber, a lad about 17, and Charlotte Barber, a dissipated-looking woman, were charged with committing a murder on Richard Barber, husband to the latter. Complainant, an old and infirm man, about 60 years of age, stated that he resided with the prisoners in Lewis's-tenement, York-street, London-road. They were constantly in the habit of abusing him and threatening his life because he was unable to get employment. His son had become acquainted with the worst of characters, and was in the habit of making use of filthy expressions. On his chiding him for his conduct he would, with his mother, commence a brutal attack on him with the poker, or any thing they could lay their hands on. On Sunday morning he unfortunately upset the coffee-pot when his son abused him; on his remonstrating with him, he seized upon the poker and felled him to the ground. His wife held his hands while his son struck him on the head with the poker. He fortunately got a ray from him just as the lad was about to repeat the blow. He ran out covered with blood, which was streaming from the wound, and was taken by the neighbours to Mr. Gelatly's, the surgeon's, where his wound was dressed. The prisoners were in the meantime secured, and taken to the station-house. His wife, 127 M. produced a heavy poker, nearly bent double, and covered with blood, which the wound had been inflicted with. A knife was also wrested from the lad by constable 69 M. Mary Chambers, a female residing in a house at the rear of the prisoners heard cries of murder at nine o'clock yesterday morning. She could see distinctly the prisoners on the bed with the old man, whom the lad was beating with the poker. He was also flourishing a knife over the old man, whom the wife was holding down. In answer to the charge, the male prisoner made use of horrible and disgusting language, quite unfit for publication, which he imputed to his father, who he said was the assailant. He denied the assault. The female also denied the assault; she said the wound was caused by the old man falling on some broken cups. Mr. Trail said, it was a most disgraceful affair on the part of the female. He had no doubt the assault had been committed by the lad, whom he should fine £3, or 21 days imprisonment; he should also require the wife to find good bail for 12 months. They were both locked up in default.

[We confess we think this system of merely fining offenders a very vicious one. In this case a most violent assault was committed. Indeed, the offence was little short of attempted parricide, and yet the boy was allowed the option of escaping by the payment of a fine. The woman who appears to have encouraged him was merely ordered to find bail. It was but last week that two omnibus drivers were committed to prison for improper conduct. This was a salutary example, but if crimes can be expiated by a small fine, an indirect temptation is held out for their commission.]

**THE INGENIOUS ROBBERY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.**—On Tuesday, at Union-hall, William Timberlake, alias Cooper, and George Jackson, alias Con-tin, were re-examined, on the charge of stealing twelve sovereigns, six silver spoons, and several articles of jewellery, the property of Edward Bundell, of 24, Agn's street, Waterloo-road. The circumstances attending the robbery have been already fully described by us, and the following additional evidence was adduced.—Fanny Tanner stated that she is house-keeper at the Albion Coffee-house, No. 5, Grafton street, Soho, and that on Monday, the 2nd instant, Timberlake came to the house accompanied by the other prisoner and another man. They ordered chops, and remained in the private room for some time, and then went away, and returned at a later period of the afternoon and had tea. After tea Timberlake wrote a letter, which he requested might be posted, and when they had finished their tea they all went away. Witness being surprised at the abruptness with which Timberlake, alias Cooper, left the house, had the curiosity to enter the room, and discovered that her workbox had been open, and from which 23s. were taken, and also two watches and chains, which were hanging over the mantel-piece. The watches now produced were identified by the witness and she added that no other person was in the room from the time the prisoners entered it, until they had gone away.—Sergeant Langley stated that on Monday night, the 2nd instant, when he apprehended the prisoners, he found in their possession the two watches now produced. He also found 23s. in Con-tin, being the exact sum that was stolen on the evening in question. At this stage of the examination, Sergeant Langley stated that a tradesman was in attendance to prove a charge of forgery against one of the prisoners.—The prisoners reserved their defence.—Mr. Trail said it was his intention to commit the prisoners to trial on the two charges of robbery. With respect to the charge of forgery, as the case was not complete, he should order the prisoners to be brought up again. A third man, named George Western alias White, supposed to be implicated in the transaction, has been apprehended, and is now in the station-office. The prisoner was identified by Mrs. Courtney, a lodger in Mr. Bundell's house, as the man who pocketed the money and other property. Mr. Cottingham remanded the prisoner.

**THE ACCIDENT AT HIGHGATE.**—On Monday, Mr. John Stephen Murphy, residing in Spencer-street, Northampton-square, connected with a commercial house in the city, was brought up to the well-known Police-office charged with killing and slaying Samuel R. Jones, and a young child, the lives of three other persons, viz. Robert M. and John B. and Elizabeth B. who were slain in extreme danger. We stated some particulars last week. Thomas R. Cliffe, a gentleman, residing at Highgate, reported that about nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 1st inst., he saw the prisoner in a four-wheeled carriage at the top of Highgate Hill. The prisoner seemed to be endeavouring to avoid the horse, which was proceeding at the very top of its speed; he did not succeed, and about 250 yards further on witness heard a crash, and a scream and groans. On reaching the place he saw the two bodies lying in the kennel; the woman was bleeding and motionless; John B. was badly laid to rest. In the middle of the road witness saw Rogers lying on his back towards the south. Witness raised him up, and asked him what was the matter with him; he did not say a word, but shook his head, and witness saw that he was in a dying state. Subsequently assisted in conveying the deceased and the other sufferers to the White-chapel and Cat. Three other witnesses were examined, whose testimony left no doubt that the horse ran away, and the occurrence was accidental. Under these circumstances Mr. Murphy was discharged.

**ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A FRENCHMAN IN THE STREET.**—On Thursday, at Marlborough-street Police-office, Mr. David Gallico, an interpreter of the French language, made application to Mr. Hardwick, stating that a most determined attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Charles Victor, a French artist, residing at 40, King-street, Soho-square, who had been stabbed in six places in the public street, and was now at home in a state of great suffering, and his life

in danger. Mr. Gallie then went on to state that between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night a slight quarrel ensued in the coffee-room of the Prince Albert Tavern, in Little-street, Leicester-square, between Mr. Victor and a Pole, a prisoner of war. Mr. Victor, who was sitting at a table, was talking with his assistant, and on getting into the street the altercation between them was renewed, and menacing gestures with the fist were made use of by both parties. The Pole was then observed to draw a knife out of his coat-pocket and stab Mr. Victor on the left side of the head, the point of the blade striking against the skull bone with great force. Mr. Victor defended himself as well as he was able, but in the scuffle the knife received a cut transversely across the right eye, and two stabs of considerable depth on the left cheek. His assistant then broke away from him and made his escape. On unloosening his vest, Mr. Victor was found to have received two more stabs (the most dangerous of his wounds) in the chest. Surgical aid was instantly procured, and eventually Mr. Victor was removed to his residence. Mr. Hardwick directed Gibbett, one of the police-constables, to immediately investigate the matter.

**COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A TRADESMAN'S WIFE IN THE CITY.**—A man named John Brown, who was without a coat, and appeared to have suffered in a conflict, was brought before Alderman Gibb, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, charged with having committed a daring robbery. The case was made remarkable by the display of extraordinary spirit and energy upon the part of a lady of rather small stature and delicate appearance. Mr. Hobler appeared for the prisoner. Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Bradshaw, of No. 103, Bishopgate-street-within, hosier and glover, stated that about ten minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday night a man came into the shop, dressed in a green shooting coat and yellow buttons, and asked to look at some ribbon. Witness showed him some, and cut off a yard and a half. While she was engaged in cutting it the prisoner entered, followed by the shopman, who had been cut, and whom she desired to serve him. The moment she saw the prisoner she suspected that he was a thief, and she observed his motions. The shopman incautiously placed upon the counter, near the prisoner, a bundle of handkerchiefs, and the man with the shooting coat and yellow buttons at the moment exchanged glances with the prisoner, who took up some of the handkerchiefs in the bundle, put his own handkerchief over them while the shopman's head was turned another way, gracefully wiped his nose with them and put them into his pocket. (Laughter.) "When I observed that," said the lady, "I lifted up the flap of the counter, and said to him, 'Don't any of these handkerchiefs please you, sir?' 'No,' said he. 'Then,' said I, 'interrupt him, and prevent him from going out, allow me to look at those you have in your pocket.' He declared he had none, and that he was a gentle man, and had a cab waiting for him at the door, and out he rushed into the street. I ran after and caught hold of him, and he struck me, but I would not let him go. The fellow with the green coat seized me by the wrist to disengage me from him, but I kept my hold, and the prisoner and I were up and down together three times, he struggling to get away, and I struggling to hold him. The fellow in the green coat then kicked me on the hip, and the prisoner struck me a blow on the neck and then he ran off. I followed him along the street, and caught hold of his coat, which gave way, and the tail of his coat remained in my hand. He then escaped from me, but was soon brought back in custody. He denied that he was the person accused, but there he was with the upper part of his coat on his person and the lower part of it in my possession."—James Kennedy, of Hoxton, book-binder, stated that at about a quarter past eight o'clock he was in Bishopgate-street, a few yards from the shop of Mrs. Bradshaw, that he heard her cry out, and saw her and the prisoner struggling on the ground, that the prisoner ran away, and that he ran after and secured him without losing sight of him. The witness added that the handkerchiefs were picked up near the London Tavern, where he secured the fellow.—Mrs. Bradshaw: A Jeweller in the same street was robbed of property on the same evening, and no doubt by this prisoner, assisted by the fellow with the green coat. He has no doubt that this prisoner was one of the thieves, but as he has no proof he does not wish to come forward.—The Prisoner: Now don't say that. Don't say that things are worse than they really are.—Mrs. Bradshaw: When he came to the shop he had a black patch upon his lip; but he tore it off before he got to the station house.—Alderman Gibb committed the prisoner to trial, and congratulated the lady upon such uncommon self-possession and courage as she had exhibited throughout. The green-coated gentleman will, in all probability, be very soon in custody.

**A WIFE CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO POISON HER HUSBAND.**—At Union Hall, yesterday week, a woman, named Sarah Drew was charged with attempting to poison her husband. The complainant, who keeps a circulating library at No. 3 Castle-street, Kent-street, in the Borough, stated that his wife was a woman of violent temper, and she had quarrelled with him, for selling a chest of drawers, the preceding day. She first exhibited her anger by dropping a heavy piece of wood on his head from the window. Subsequently, while he was taking his tea, he went into the shop to attend on a customer. On his return his wife was there, and soon after he had taken a cup, he was violently ill. The prisoner seemed rejoiced at his sufferings, and ejaculated that she hoped he would throw up his heart, and used other language of a similar description. She then left the room, and went up stairs, when, soon after her departure, he perceived a piece of paper on the spot where the prisoner had previously stood, and on opening it he found it to contain a lump of white stuff, resembling chalk in its appearance, and on pouring the remains of the tea out of the cup into a saucer, he discovered a quantity of white sediment at the bottom of the cup. A chemist, who was sent for, said the paper had contained arsenic. He was all suffering from the effects of what he had drunk, and an antidote having been administered, he recovered sufficiently to be enabled to attend the court that day, although he was still far from being well.—The magistrate told the prisoner the charge affected her life, and asked her what she had to say?—The prisoner replied: I put myself in the hands of the Lord. All I have to say, at present, is, that I am innocent of the charge.—She was remanded till Wednesday. On that day she was re-examined. Mr. James, the solicitor who attended for the prosecution, said that he was requested by the complainant to state, that he was overwhelmed with grief at the awful situation of his wife, to whom he had been married forty years. That they had sixteen children, four of whom, their sons, young men of most exemplary conduct, had joined in the prayer of their father for the liberation of their mother. Mr. Cottingham said that the alleged attempt to deprive the complainant of his life by such means as that resorted to by the prisoner was of such a nature that he could not possibly grant the application; and that the charge was one which must go before a jury. The prisoner, who stood trembling at the bar, frequently asserted her innocence of the alleged offence, and declared that she never touched her husband's teapot on the evening in question, and had no opportunity of putting poison in it even if she was inclined, for he was not a moment absent from the room. Mr. Cottingham observed that the prisoner's previous conduct to her husband strengthened the belief that hers was the hand that administered the poison. The magistrate then said that he should commit the prisoner, but that she should be brought up again on Tuesday next to give the policeman an opportunity of making further inquiries relative to where the poison was bought.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 169.)

removing from place to place when the vessel is in motion, and a number of ivory ball-pulls, labelled for the passenger, nursery, &c. The rudder case is white with gilt mouldings. A Brussels carpet covers the deck. Nearly the whole of the furniture was formerly in the Royal George Yacht. In the middle of the bulkhead of the fore part of this room are folding doors opening into a central passage that leads to the Royal Staircase, and on the larboard side of this passage is the Drawing-room; 24ft. 6in. long, 12ft. 6in. broad, and 7ft. 7in. high. The paint work is lilac colour bordered with gold heading. It has three windows in the side and is also lighted by strong prismatic glass work in the deck. The chairs are curiously formed to double up, said to be invented by George IV. There is a circular table in the centre, and a square table at each end, as well as a side table, the whole having raised brass work and elegant cast-iron shaft and sofa on either hand. Against the vessel's side is a piano/forte, a Brussels carpet covers the deck, and the whole is extremely plain and simple. The bulkheads and sides are filled in with cork to prevent the noise of the engines being heard, and the lower skirts of both rooms have perforated zinc let in for the purpose of ventilation, which is regulated by a screw. The windows have plain green silk curtains. A small steward-room separate to the Drawing-room, in the Dining-room. On the starboard side of the passage, opposite to the Drawing-room, is the Royal Bed Cabin and Dressing rooms. It was in the Drawing-room that her Majesty received Louis Philippe, King of the French, last year.

Immediately after her Majesty had embarked, the yacht cast off her moorings, and proceeded at half speed down the river. The Black Eagle got under weigh at the same time, and followed in the wake of the Victoria and Albert. At the time the yacht got under weigh to proceed on her destination, the weather still continued unfavourable, so that her Majesty did not remain on deck more than five minutes. Her Royal Highness Prince Albert did not go below, but took shelter in the alcove above the starboard paddle-box, where he could see the various objects that presented themselves as the yacht pursued her course towards the sea. The Bar of Aberdeen and Liverpool remained in the alcove with his Royal Highness.

As the yacht neared the village of Stone—a village whose church forms a picturesque object about a mile above Greenhithe—one of her Majesty's stewards was observed coming up the river at full speed. A signal was made from the Victoria and Albert to her, and she immediately hoisted her number, and proved to be the Lightning, the vessel which conveyed his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia to the Continent at the conclusion of his visit to this country. The royal yacht was here too, and while many on board were wondering whence arose the detention, it was speedily ascertained that the delay was caused by the anxiety of her Majesty and Prince Albert to obtain information of the safe arrival of their illustrious visitor on the shores of Belgium. A boat was lowered from the Lightning, and was rowed with great rapidity on board the yacht, and the required and gratifying information of the safe landing of his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia was conveyed by the commanding officer of the Lightning to her Majesty. As soon as Prince Albert was informed of the Lightning being in sight, his Royal Highness left the alcove, and mounted the bridge connecting the two paddle boxes, where he remained until the arrival of the Lightning boat, when he descended on the quarter deck, and personally questioned the officer who came on board respecting the safe landing of the Prince of Prussia and the incidents of the voyage, in all of which being answered satisfactorily, the officer descended into the boat, and was pulled by the crew back to the Lightning, which vessel proceeded up the river to Woolwich, while the royal yacht resumed her course in the opposite direction. His Royal Highness Prince Albert almost immediately after his arrival on board the yacht changed his hat for a naval undress cap with a gold band round it, which he wore during the day.

Hitherto the yacht had not been going at full speed, but when she had passed





HER MAJESTY'S YACHT.—THE DINING-ROOM.

Tilbury Fort and Gravesend she increased it to nearly its maximum. When the royal yacht arrived at the Nore, the Ocean, flag-ship at Sheerness, fired a royal salute. There was no man-of-war of any description lying at the Nore. Some idea of the rapidity with which the royal yacht and her attendant squadron proceeded, may be formed from the time which she took in reaching the Nore. She left Woolwich at 20 minutes past 9 A.M., reached Gravesend at 55 minutes past 10, and passed the Nore light at 10 minutes past 12, performing the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore in two hours and 50 minutes, and from Gravesend to the Nore in one hour and 15 minutes. About 10 o'clock the yacht altered her course to the northward and eastward, and proceeded on her voyage to Scotland.

The royal yacht, after leaving the Nore, altered her course, and bore upon the north-east, proceeding through the channel between the Long sand and the coast. The Eclair steam-frigate, the Black Eagle, and the rest of the Government steamers forming the royal escort, following immediately in the rear.

At about half-past two o'clock the squadron passed the beacon on the Gunfleet Sand, and precisely at three her Majesty's yacht was abreast of Harwich harbour.

As the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, the City of Hamburg, was steaming abreast of the buoy on the Ridge Sands, between Aldborough and Orfordness, a cry was raised of the approach of the Queen. In an instant the deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes riveted in the direction of the royal yacht, which was approaching at full speed, and a large steamer following close in the rear. The weather was delightful. Neither her Majesty nor her Royal Consort were to be seen, but immediately the first cheer was given, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence made his appearance on the deck out of the state cabin, apparently at the command of the Queen, and returned the compliment by taking off his hat and bowing.

On Monday night at 10 o'clock the royal yacht passed Yarmouth to the northward, accompanied by a fleet of steamers which every now and then fired blue lights as signals. The yacht had four brilliant lights.

The royal squadron passed Cromer at a quarter to one o'clock on Tuesday morning. After leaving Scarborough the royal yacht continued the north-west track close in along the coast, passing before twelve o'clock the great Yorkshire cliff, Robin Hood's Bay, and Whitby, where demonstrations of loyalty were exhibited.

The royal yacht was abreast of Tynemouth Bar on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. To the great disappointment of the visitors, neither her Majesty nor Prince Albert were on deck. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, however, acknowledged their loyalty on the part of her Majesty. The passage from London

to Tynemouth effected by the royal yacht is the quickest on record. The distance, 320 miles, was accomplished in about twenty-nine hours.

The squadron accompanying her Majesty is thus composed. The Royal Victoria and Albert, steam-yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.B. The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, Capt. the Earl of Hardwicke. The Eclair, steam-sloop, the man-of-war escort, Com. Walter G. B. Estcourt. The Stromboli, steam-sloop, Com. the Hon. Plunkett. The Blazer, steam-vessel, Capt. Washington. The Porcupine, steam-vessel, Capt. Bullock. The Volcano, steam-vessel, Lieut. Com. E. C. Miller. The Princess Alice, steam-tender, Master Com. Luke Smithett. Thus our Queen has a squadron of above 1800-horse power to attend her on the seas; her own yacht being the most powerful of the fleet.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT DUNDEE.

A private letter from Dundee says:—"A splendid triumphal arch is already commenced across the whole extent of Castle-street, and rich carpeting is intended to be laid down along the whole line of her Majesty's progress. It was at one time proposed to have a body-guard for her Majesty, and in uniform too, but the idea was ultimately abandoned. One would think, to see the front of our protection wall, from the number of old cannon getting in preparation for a Royal salute—not to speak of the 'fortifications' erecting at Broughty Ferry and Blackness—that we were preparing to repel an invasion, rather than to welcome our Sovereign."

At Blair, the Castle is to be given up entirely to her Majesty. Lord Glenlyon is actively engaged in making preparations. A new avenue has been opened, with sentry boxes at the gate, and enclosed with a paling, which extends about 500 yards, from seven to fourteen feet high. The Castle has been beautifully fitted up, and the grounds put in the finest order. The Highlanders who are to act as a guard during her Majesty's stay, under the command of Lord Glenlyon, have been drilling every evening for some time past, and make an admirable appearance. There are about two hundred of them; their dresses are splendid and elegant; and they are armed with sword and buckler.

Her Majesty will be received on landing, by a guard of honour of the 60th Regiment (the Queen's Royal Rifle Corps), and will be escorted on the road to Blair Athol by the Scots Greys. At Blair Athol the care of her Majesty will be made over to the keeping of the Athol Highlanders.

The distance to be traversed by her Majesty, from Dundee to her Highland residence is about fifty miles; the distance from Dundee to Cupar-Angus being about fifteen miles; from Cupar-Angus to Dunkeld, 15; and from Dunkeld to Blair Athol, nearly 20 miles.

We copy from the Dundee Warder of Tuesday, the latest account of the preparations made to receive her Majesty on landing:—

The triumphal arch, erected across the Middle Quay, represents a freestone building, in breadth upwards of 80 feet, and in height, to the top of the flag-staff, nearly 100 feet. There are three arches. The centre one surmounted with the royal arms, and underneath in gold letters, "Welcome Victoria," and round the arch, "Albert." Over the whole floats the royal standard.

What will add considerably to the grandeur of the scene is the fortunate idea of manning the yards of the vessels in the harbour. The tars, with their best blue jackets and white trousers, are to be mounted aloft; and, towering far above the puny spectators below, as her Majesty plants her foot on terra firma, and treads the shores of "Bonnie Dundee," a shout of welcome will burst forth, as it were, from mid-air, to be returned by the tens of thousands on the adjacent shores.

The royal landing-place is immediately in front of the entrance to the Tide Harbour. A floating barge is to be moored a few feet from the quay, and the gangway, covered with velvet, is to extend from the shore to the barge, by which her Majesty and suite will ascend, to the place where the deputations will be waiting to receive her.

In the event of her Majesty arriving in the river during the night—indeed at whatever hour she arrives—salutes will be fired; and immediately on her landing on the shores of Dundee, a royal salute will be fired from the Protection Wall, where cannons have been placed.

It is intended that so soon as her Majesty has received the addresses, the procession will set off, preceded by the city officers, followed by the Magistrates and Council in four coaches. After these come the royal carriages, and after these again the other public bodies who intend joining the procession.

Every care is to be taken to prevent accidents at the Harbour. To-morrow (Wednesday) morning, low water is about a quarter to seven, so that it will be at least ten o'clock before a proper depth of water is got to float the royal steamer into the tide harbour.

The London Shipping Company have placed their powerful steamer, the Perth, at the service of the royal voyagers. She is to sail to meet the royal squadron, when every assistance will be given, either by putting a pilot on board, or leading the way.

The Modern Athens, also, is to proceed as far as the buoy of Tay, turning at six o'clock, should her Majesty's ships not be then in sight. It is intended to sail her again at five in the morning, when there can be no doubt of falling in with them.



THE FLAG-SHIP "OCEAN," SALUTING THE ROYAL SQUADRON, AT THE NORE

FORMER ROYAL VISITS TO DUNDEE.—At the present moment, the following account of Royal visits to Dundee will, no doubt, be interesting. Passing over the fugitive visits of several princes of the Stuart line, above two hundred years have elapsed since Dundee has been honoured by the presence of royalty. The last crowned monarch seen there was James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England. About fourteen years after his accession to the English throne, James, as he informed his Scottish subjects in a proclamation, began to experience "a salmon-like instinct—a great and natural longing to see our native soyle, and place of our birth and breeding." "In 1617, James (says Wilson) began his journey with the spring, warming the country as he went, with the glories of the Court; taking such recreations by the way as might best beguile the days, and cut them shorter, but lengthen the nights (contrary to the seasons); for what with hawking, hunting, and horse-racing, the days quickly ran away, and the nights, with feasting,

masquing, and dancing, were the more extended." After his reception, on the 16th of May, at Edinburgh, James proceeded by Linlithgow and Dunfermline to Falkland, where he arrived on the 19th, "and once more enlivened with the sounds of his hunting-horn that noble park which had been his favourite scene of amusement in youth. On the 22d he went to Kinnaird, the seat of Sir John Livingston, where he spent eight days, probably in sports. On the 30th he advanced to Dundee, and was welcomed by the town clerk, in a panegyric speech, and by two Latin poems." To the disappointment of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, who had also made preparations for his reception, Dundee was the northern termination of the royal progress, on account of the necessity of the King's returning to Edinburgh, in time to prepare for the meeting of Parliament.

The last visit of a Queen was that of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, in 1563.





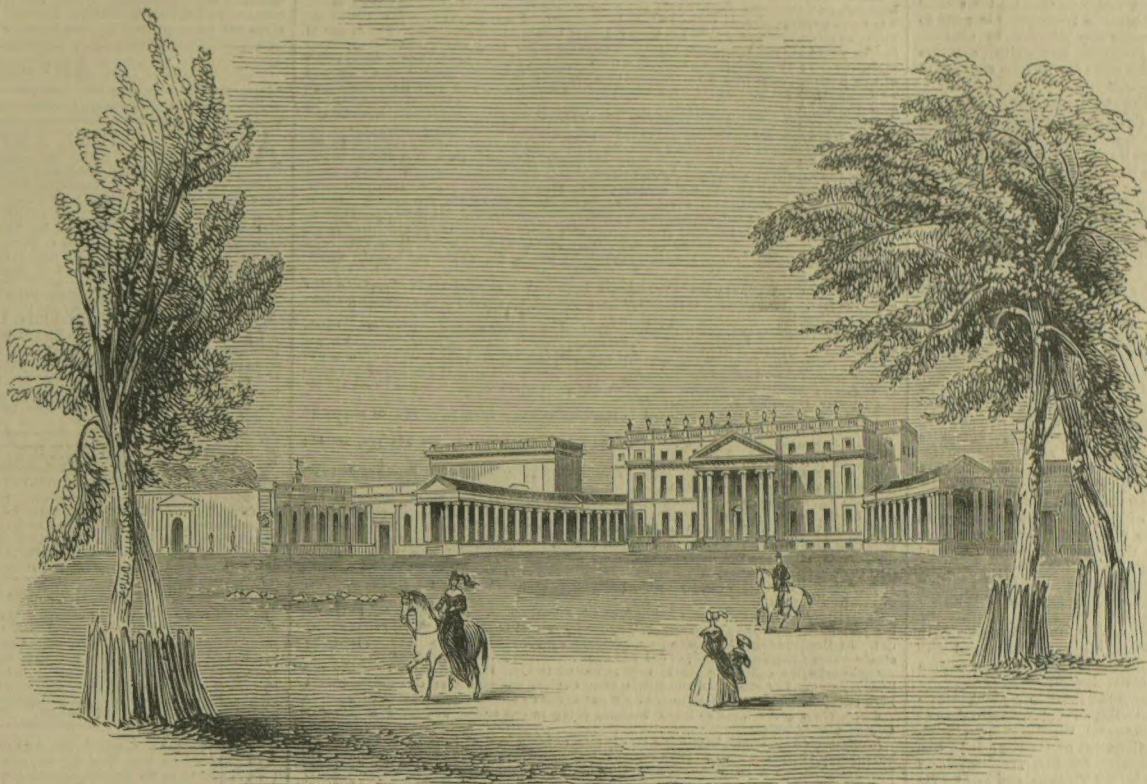
CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, AT STOWE.

During the past week, this magnificent seat, and the adjoining town of Buckingham, have been the scene of a series of festivities, to celebrate the majority of the Marquis of Chandos, the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham. The young Marquis attained his majority on Tuesday last, but the celebration was not restricted to the anniversary of the birth-day; for, throughout the week, all classes of the locality have joined in "unbroken mirth." In short, there has been celebrated at Stowe, a genuine Old English festival, such as the titled and wealthy owners of the soil were wont to give in the last century, to commemorate the birth of a heir, his coming of age, or his accession to rank and property. As a picture, or rather a succession of pictures, of the sports and pastimes of "Merrie England," the festival at Stowe and Buckingham is entitled to especial illustration and record in our Journal.

Of all the mansions and show-houses of our nobility, the domain of Stowe is, perhaps, the most celebrated.

"Where Order in Variety we see,  
And where, though all things differ, all agree:  
Nature shall join you, Time shall make it grow,  
A work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe."  
—POPE.

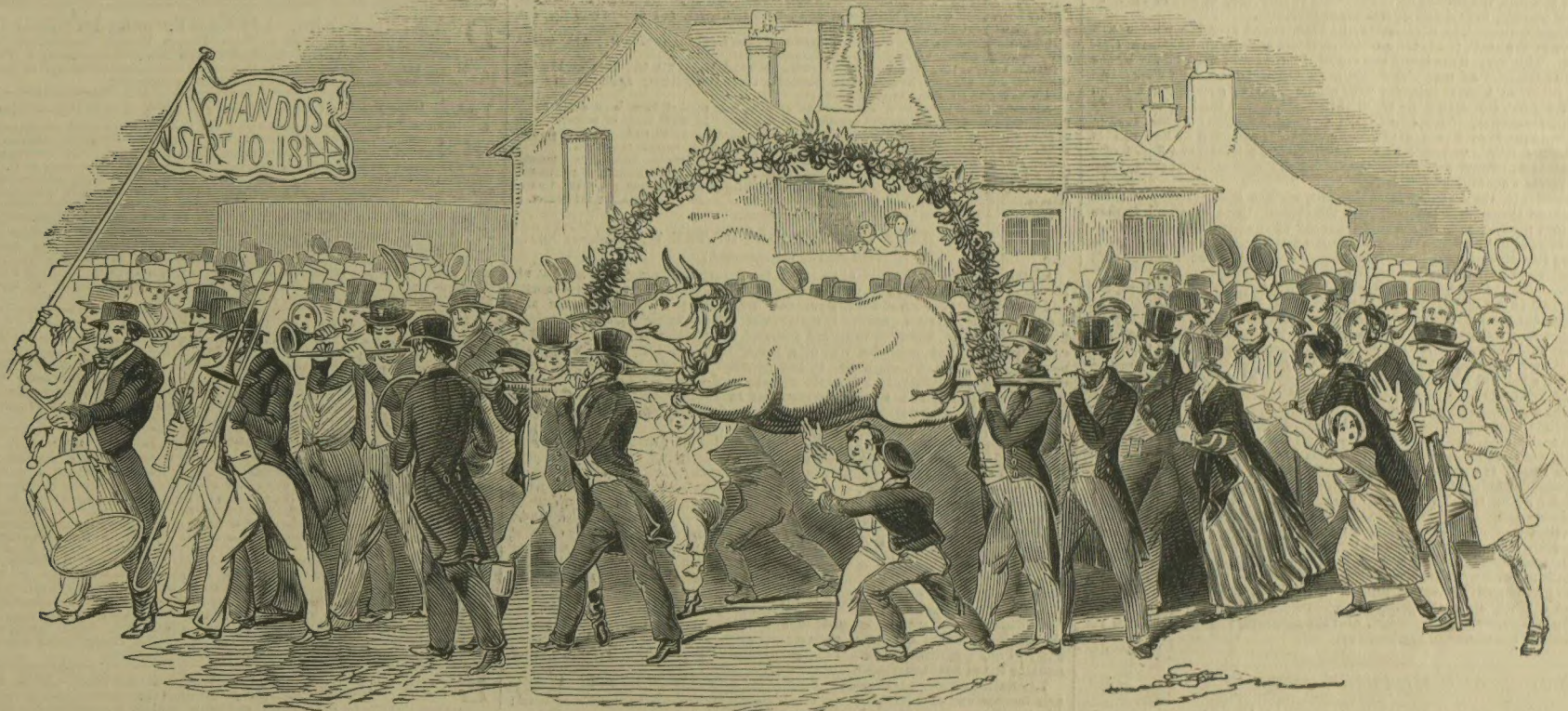
This magnificent domain lies at a short distance from the town of Buckingham, distant from London 57, and from Oxford 25 miles. A straight road, two miles in length, leads through an avenue of trees from Buckingham, through two lodges, to the entrance gateway, a large Corinthian arch; whence appears the garden front of the House, on the summit of a verdant slope, and encompassed by the Garden and Park; the extent of the former being about 600 acres, and the circumference, by the outside walk, three miles. The grounds were originally laid out in straight paths and avenues, and adorned with canals and fountains. Subsequent improvements were made under the direction of Bridgman, Kent, and other artists and amateurs; and the beauties of Stowe have been commemorated



STOWE HOUSE.—THE PARK FRONT.

by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the then owner, Lord Cobham. The grounds, when beheld from a distance, appear like a vast grove, interspersed with columns, obelisks and towers. They are adorned with almost every variety of architectural and sculptural decoration; as arches, pavilions, temples, a rotunda, a hermitage, a grotto, bridge, fountain, &c. The temples are adorned with busts of eminent persons, and there are monuments, votive altars, "storied" urns, and tributary statues to genius, which invest the entire domain with the classic and poetic air of an Arcadia. The house was originally built by Peter Temple, esq., in the reign of Elizabeth; it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died in 1697, and has since been enlarged and improved. The whole extent of the house, in length, is 916 feet; it has two fronts; the south-east, or garden front, with a large central portico, and two highly embellished wings or pavilions; and the north-west, or park front, consisting of a centre with a portico, and crowning balustrade and urns; and two wings connected with the centre by semicircular colonnades. The latter of these fronts is represented in one of the annexed engravings. We shall not be expected to describe the mansion itself in detail; as, the Corinthian loggia, the richly-decorated saloon; the hall, painted by Kent, the cedar chapel; the libraries, and superb state-rooms; altogether extending in length 454 feet. They are filled with the rarest specimens of art and vertu, including a valuable collection of paintings.

Such is the princely domain, wherein, by Tuesday last, great numbers of the nobility and gentry, especially those residing in the country, had arrived to offer their congratulations on the happy event, and to partake of the Duke's magnificent hospitality; while the yeomanry of the county, and his grace's tenants, tradesmen, and retainers, assembled at Buckingham with similar objects, and appear to vie with each other in thus testifying their respect and attachment to the Duke and his family. Visitors of every kind, and from all quarters, also



PROCESSION OF THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

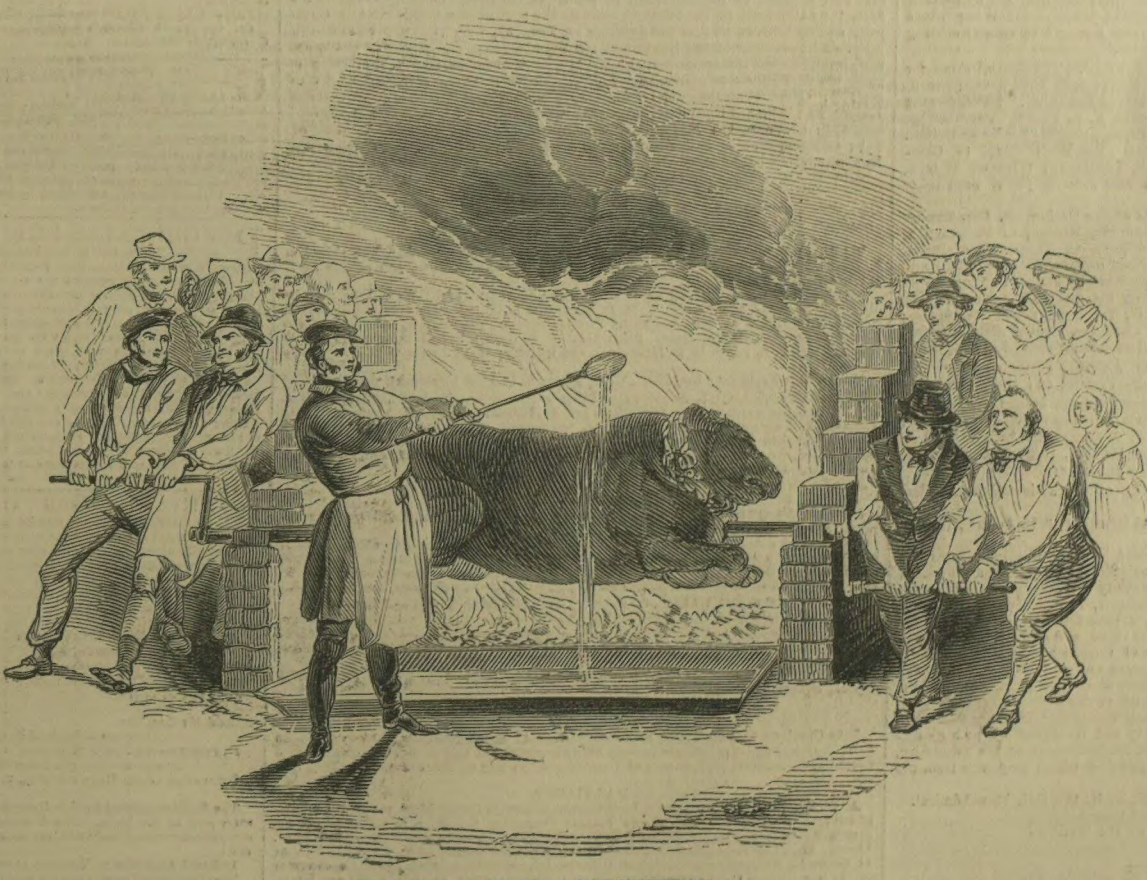
arrived at Buckingham, so that the town was now completely full, accommodation being scarcely obtainable at the inns or elsewhere.

On Monday, the Corporation met in the Town-hall, at Buckingham, to draw up addresses of congratulation, and to finally arrange the programme of sports and amusements, and in the afternoon, a new union-jack (having been previously properly christened,) was hoisted above the same building with much ceremony, amid the cheers of the multitude. At the same time, the entire carcass of a noble ox, surmounted by a canopy of laurel and gaily decorated with flowers and ribbons, was carried round the town, preceded by a band of music and followed by a merry crowd of men, women, and children, and was then consigned to a large spit erected for the occasion, and turned throughout the night by relays of men, whose labours were anxiously watched by a circle of wondering urchins. Meanwhile, the band continued to enliven the town with music; the Town Hall (by way of rehearsal), was illuminated, guns were fired, crackers and squibs were flung about the streets, and it was not until long after the witching hour of night that the old town relapsed into something like its accustomed tranquillity.

The two scenes of the festal procession, and the less classical operation of roasting the ox, are portrayed in two of our illustrations. The latter is a truly national scene, characteristic of good old English fare, and unbounded hospitality.

On Tuesday, at Buckingham, before daybreak, cannon were fired and responded to by merry peals from the church steeple, and by the band of the Bucks Yeomanry, with vigorous strains from drums and trumpets; flags were hoisted on the public buildings, and huge branches of oak and laurel hung out from the inns, and the houses of the more respectable inhabitants.

The first public proceeding was a becoming and liberal act of charity. Soon after six, the doors of the National School-room were thrown open, and meat, bread, flour, and other necessities,



ROASTING THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

the gift of the Duke, were distributed among the poor of the town of Buckingham, in the proportion of one pound of each to each member of a family; no less than 3700 tickets were issued. At an early hour, the children in the union workhouse paid a visit to the roasting ox, and returned to enjoy, at a subsequent part of the day, with the other inmates of the workhouse, some good cheer provided for them likewise by his Grace's liberality.

At half-past eight, the Thame royal brass band drove into the town, playing "God save the Queen," and some of their most spirited marches. Throughout the day, also, the country-people came flocking in; and, at noon, all the shops were closed, and business was suspended.

At Stowe the morning was ushered in by a discharge of fifteen nine-pounders from the tower. Soon after daybreak, also, some minstrels arrived and performed a serenade under the Marquis's window, composed by the Duchess of Buckingham. The park front of the mansion was hung with variegated lamps, arranged so as to form the words "God save the Queen" in the centre, and on either wing the words "Welcome." The statue of George I. in front of this side of the house, was decorated with laurel, and behind was an erection, also hung with variegated lamps, so as to form the words, "Chandos 21."

May God bless him.  
For God, my country, and my friends."  
At noon, the Mayor (Mr. Smith), Recorder (Mr. Sergeant Byles), and Corporation of Buckingham, arrived in their robes, and in the state library presented addresses of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and the Marquis of Chandos, each of whom replied to the same. The reply of her Grace the Duchess was in these touching terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you, and the inhabitants of Buckingham, most sincerely for your good wishes, and very kind expressions towards myself and my dear son. It is one of his greatest advantages to be sur-



thanked with so many who are warmly disposed in his favour, and I hope he will always carefully cherish those feelings of sympathy and kindness which you have this day so strongly evinced; with the rich and with the poor; with those who mourn and with those who rejoice. My daily prayer has been that his life should be spared to be a faithful servant of God, and a humble instrument of good to his fellow beings; and I hope he may long live among you, proving, by the conscientious discharge of those duties for which life is given, how well he deserves your approbation, and that the highest object of his ambition in this world is to merit the approbation of good and worthy characters."

The municipal party then retired to luncheon with the Duke. Meanwhile the Duke's labourers and other peasantry of nine adjoining parishes, with their wives and families, to the number of 2500, mustered (each party by itself) in the park. There they were joined by the excellent band of the Bucks Yeomanry, which preceded them, playing the National Anthem, to two handsome and spacious tents, erected before the park front of the mansion, where they were seated to their heart's content with good English cheer. During dinner several barrels of ale, brewed at the birth of the Marquis, were broached, and in the potent liquor, while the cannon responded to the carouse, the peasantry drank heartily to the health of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and to that of the Marquis of Chandos and his noble parents.

At Buckingham, the sports and pastimes of the day commenced by a contest in climbing a soaped pole, erected in front of the Town Hall, for the ox's head and 5s. To this succeeded a strenuous contest among the boys, at ratcatching, in the shortest time; then jingling matches by men and boys, diving in flour for silver, and eating hot hasty pudding; foot-racing, and bobbing for apples in water. At twelve o'clock, the grateful announcement was made that the ox, whose triumphal procession has been before described, was thoroughly "done." It was thereupon at once dissected, and distributed with corresponding portions of bread, to all who sought to partake of it. Between one and two o'clock Mr. Green, the celebrated aeronaut, sent up from the Corn Market a large balloon inflated with gas, on which was inscribed the family motto, "Templa quam delecta." To this was attached a parachute, containing a kitten, which having attained the proper elevation, descended safely.

In the afternoon, a public dinner in honour of the event took place in the Town-hall, the Mayor in the chair. About 200 of the townsmen sat down to dinner, and the health of the Marquis and of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham was drunk with much enthusiasm. In the town and neighbourhood there were bonfires, illuminations, squibs, and crackers *ad infinitum*.

At Stowe, the afternoon was passed in rustic sports in the park, not forgetting a very agile troop of Morris-dancers. In the mansion, between 70 and 80 guests sat down to dinner with the Duke of Buckingham.

At six o'clock, the company assembled in the mansion, and sat down to a magnificent banquet served in the state dining-room, which was decked out with gorgeous gold and silver plate. In the centre of the table stood the superb piece of plate presented to his Grace by the farmers of Bucks.

Covers were laid for sixty-five persons, and among the more important individuals present may be mentioned the Lord Chancellor, Lady Lyndhurst, and Miss Copley, Lady Grenville, the Dowager Lady Arundel, the Right Hon. T. Grenville, Lord and Lady Nugent, the Earl and Countess of Orkney, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, the Misses Neville, Mr. and Lady Rye Grenville, the Lady de Grey, Sir W. Fremantle, Sir Thomas and Lady Fremantle, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey (of Langley), Sir Edward East, Sir George Nugent, Lord Rotham, Mr. Gore Langton, Mr. Neild, M.P., Mr. J. Neild, M.P., Mr. Borham, Hon. T. Spencer, Mr. Ralph Neville, M.P., Sir Adolphus and Lady Dalrymple, Captain Holders, M.P., Colonel Hall (1st Life Guards), Captain W. Johnson, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. Day, &c.

After the banquet, the healths of the Marquis of Chandos, as well as his lordship's noble parents, were drunk with much enthusiasm.

As evening approached, in addition to the illumination over the portico, and on each side of the north front, the circular corridors were lit up by elegant Chinese lamps. This part of the house was crowded throughout the evening by the guests of the family. At nine o'clock the guns sounded for the fireworks, and there was exhibited a most splendid pyrotechnic display; concluding with an illuminated temple, supporting the armorial bearings of the Buckingham family on large transparencies, tourbillons, shells of drooping stars, golden snakes, rains, &c. At the back was a grand *coup-de-feu*, consisting of batteries of shells, Roman candles, various coloured stars, mines, mortars, and flights of a hundred and two hundred rockets, all exploding different coloured stars. Between the pieces were flights of rockets.

It is computed (in the *Morning Herald* report, whence the substance of these details has been abridged) that throughout the evening there were no less than 15,000 persons present, yet, to the great honour of the peasantry of Buckinghamshire, although the greatest hilarity pervaded the whole assemblage, there was nothing like riot or confusion. The inspector of police (Otway) with only twelve men, found no difficulty in preserving order.

At the conclusion of the fireworks, the band played the National Anthem, the immense crowd gave a loud cheer, and then dispersed.

On Wednesday the festivities consisted chiefly of a fancy ball. At Buckingham there was a repetition of the previous day's sports; bells pealed, and salutes were fired throughout the day; the band paraded the town with flags and banners. At noon the sports commenced by blindfolding four men, and setting them to whip a ball out of a hole with cart-whips, for the prize of a whip and 1s. 6d., and minor prizes. Soon afterwards, Mr. Green sent up a "moon balloon," which ascended to a great height, and maintained throughout its flight the appropriate attitude of obedience to the spectators. Then followed a foot-stepping chase, by men. In this Olympian game there were seven candidates; the distance was a mile and a half, up and down hill, over hedge and gate, and through the river. It was accomplished in a quarter of an hour. To this succeeded a scramble for money and bread, which the "amusement committee" fung into the crowd from an adjoining window. Then came donkey racing—by admirable jockeys, intense excitement, and infinite mirth. This was, however, eclipsed by the grotesqueness of the next pastime—a burlesque tournament of knights mounted upon donkeys! To the tournament succeeded hurdle races, wheelbarrow races, foot-ball playing, and climbing the greasy pole. Another balloon, with a parachute containing a chicken, was sent up, and the town again illuminated. In the afternoon there was a public tea-party of the women and children of Buckingham at the Town-hall. In the course of the day a sheep was roasted at Churchend, near Buckingham, and distributed in the same manner as the ox on the previous day.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**AUGMENTATION OF OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.**—A letter from Portsmouth, dated Sept. 8, says: "We learn, now that the differences lately on the eve of causing a rupture between this country and France are amicably adjusted, it is the intention of our naval administration, in order that they may not be blamed for being caught in so very unpleasant and inefficient a predicament on any future occasion as on the late, quietly to increase our naval strength by commissioning six or eight sail of the line and a few 50-gun frigates."

**COMMISSIONING THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.**—The commissions for the frigates forming the experimental squadron at Portsmouth have been received, and also the commission for the first steam-frigate the *Firebrand*. The following are the appointments:—The *Firebrand*, 6, Captain A. L. Corry. The *Daring*, 12, Commander Henry J. Matson. The *Osprey*, 12, Commander Frederick Patten. The *Flying Fish*, 12, Commander Robert Harris. The *Waterwitch*, 10, Commander Thomas F. Birch. The *Pantaloons*, 10, Lieutenant Edmund Wilson, acting Commander. The above commissions all bear date the 7th of September instant.

**THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIGS.**—The pennants of the *Daring*, 12, Commander Matson, and the *Waterwitch*, 10, Lieut. Commander Wilson, at Portsmouth, were hoisted on Monday, and that of the *Flying Fish*, 12, Commander Harris, on Tuesday morning. The *Daring* and *Waterwitch* were taken out of the basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and are now lying at anchor in Portsmouth harbour. Both these brigades are fast getting their complement of hands. The *Mutine*, 12, Commander Crawford; the *Esperanza*, 12, Commander Thompson; and the *Cruiser*, 10, Commander Fanshawe, at Chatham, hoisted their pennants on Tuesday afternoon, their respective commanders having arrived at that port.

There are in Sheerness basin—*Monarch*, 84; *Amazon*, corvette; *Crocodile*, troop ship; and *Vulture*, steam frigate. In dock—*Vernon*, 50; and *Herald*, 26.

**DEATH OF CAPT. FORRESTER, C.B.**—Intelligence has been officially received of the death of this officer, whose distinguished services during the late war won for himself rapid promotion at the time, the honour of Companion of the Bath on the 4th June, 1815, and more recently on the 14th January, 1839, were considered to be deserving of a good service pension of £150 per annum.

**THE ATTACK UPON TANGIER.**—The following order was issued by Admiral Owen:—

"Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Vesuvius*, at Gibraltar, 30th August, 1844.

"General Mém., No. 157.

"Various offensive paragraphs having appeared in some English newspapers with reference to the late proceedings on the coast of Barbary, the attention of the several captains and commanders of her Majesty's ships and vessels under my command, and more especially of the *Warship*, is called to the mischief which attends on such unlicensed publications, written for the most part, as they must be, without accurate knowledge, with false views, and under wrong impressions: they are directed to impress the minds of those whom they respectively command with a just sense of the bad consequences and mutual ill-will they may give rise to between the subjects of her Majesty and those of friendly powers. And with reference to the 9th art., sec. 2, page 96, of the Admiralty Instructions, they will call for strict obedience to the directions it contains, assuring those who may transgress herein, that, if discovered, they will be visited by the high displeasure of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and made responsible in every case for any mischief which may arise from the practice.

(Signed) "E. W. C. R. OWEN, Vice-Admiral.

"To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean."

**THE NEW HOSPITAL AT BROMPTON.**—It is confidently expected that this splendidly-designed building will be completed toward the close of the ensuing year. The western wing is already in rapid progress. Some munificent bequests have recently been made to the charity; among them may be mentioned the Earl of Galloway, 100 guineas; and the same amount from J. Lowndes, Esq., and the Earl Brownlow.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our markets this week have been only on a moderate scale, hence the show of samples of that grain has been small. The finest qualities of both red and white have moved off steadily, at fully previous rates; but in all other kinds very little has been doing, at barely stationary prices. The supply of foreign wheat has not been large, yet the inquiry for it has been heavy, at about previous rates. In corn under lock, scarcely a transaction can be reported. About 500 quarters of new English barley have been disposed of at from 31s to 32s per quarter. Malt has sold wholly in retail, yet prices have been supported. Oats, beans, and peas have sold at full quotations.

**Wheat.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; ryegrass, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 30s to 32s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 66s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Trough and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 35s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 35s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 50s; Danzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 50s to 51s. In Bond.—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

**The Seed Market.**—There has been rather a large supply of most kinds of seeds on offer since our last. The general demand has, in consequence, ruled heavy, at barely previous rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linnseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 55s to 57s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 55s to 58s; hempseed, 23s to 25s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4d 6d bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters; Linnseed cakes, English, 45s to 46s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46s 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 63s per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

**Imported Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 35s 9d; oats, 20s 5d; ryegrass, 34s 4d; beans, 38s 1d; peas, 33s 10d.

**Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.**—Wheat, 49s 9d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 3d; ryegrass, 35s 9d; beans, 38s 9d; peas, 34s 3d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; ryegrass, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

**Tea.**—As yet no public sales have been declared. Privately, the demand is steady, and prices are supported. The value of common Congou is 11d to 1s per lb. No imports have taken place, while the deliveries keep large. By accounts received from China we learn that the total shipments of tea, from the 1st of October to the 16th of May, consisted of 42,759,021lb—35,411,415lb being black, 7,347,606lb green. This is the largest shipment known for some years.

**Sugar.**—West India sugar is in demand, at full prices. Brown is selling at 53s to 55s 6d; low yellow, 56s to 58s 6d; middling 57s to 60s; good, 61s to 63s; and fine, 64s to 68s per cwt. In Mauritius and Bengala, a good business is doing, at late rates. Refined goods are steady—brown lumps at 73s to 75s 6d; and standard ditto, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

**Coffee.**—Ceylon coffee is a steady sale, at 55s 6d to 57s. In other kinds of coffee very little is doing. The exports of the article, from Ceylon, during the quarter ending April 5, 1844, consisted of 63,657 cwt, against 51,900 cwt at the corresponding period in 1843.

**Rice.**—There is not quite so much business doing in this article, and prices may be considered a shade lower.

**Provisions.**—Fine Dutch butter is a steady sale, at full prices, or from 83s to 84s per cwt; but other qualities are heavy. Irish butter is in better demand, at 72s to 73s for Corks and Limericks. Bacon is in fair inquiry, at an advance of 1s per cwt. Sales of Waterford and Limerick sissable have been made at 44s to 45s; and heavy, 43s to 46s. Lard is in demand, at 54s to 58s for blanded Waterford.

**Oil.**—There is rather more business doing in this market, but we can notice no material alteration in value.

**Yellow.**—This market is rather inactive. P.Y.C. on the spot may be had at 41s to 41s 9d; and for forward delivery, 41s 9d to 42s per cwt.

**Hops.**—Picking has now pretty generally commenced, and several pockets of new hops have been disposed of here, at from 28s to 40s per cwt. The demand for old hops is rather dull, yet prices are supported. The duty is estimated at from £130,000 to £135,000.

**Wool.**—Privately, a steady business is doing both in English and foreign qualities, and prices are without alteration.

**Potatoes.**—There is a large supply of potatoes on offer, for the time of year, yet the sale is comparatively steady, at from 24s to 25s 10s per ton.

**Coal.**—Adair's, 19s; Hastings and Leigh, 19s; Holywell Main, 21s 3d; Townley, 19s 6d; Warrington, 19s; Wylam, 19s 6d; Gosforth, 22s; Hetton, 22s; Lambton, 23s 3d; Stewarts, 23s 3d; Killoe, 23s 3d, per ton.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock on offer in this market, have been again good. Prime beef and mutton have sold steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of stock, next to nothing has been doing. Beef from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 2s 6d to 4s; Lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; Veal, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; and Pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

**New and Lendenhall.**—There has been only a moderate business doing here since our last, yet prices have been supported. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; Mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; Lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; Veal, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; and Pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8lbs, by the carcass.

ROBERT HARRIS.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A large purchase in Consols at par gave temporary firmness to the market on Monday; but the intelligence of a meeting among the military at Bengal caused an immediate depression of about 1/2 per cent. The market on Tuesday was flat, and the previous day's prices were barely maintained from some speculative operations being entered into, upon the supposed despatch of two frigates for Ireland. Business, although not extensive, was of a better description on Wednesday, and prices were steady, although not at any material advance. Some flatness was observable on Thursday, and towards the close of the week prices varied in a trifling degree; but it was more the result of an absence of business than any political cause. The closing quotations of the only stocks open are Consols 99 1/2, India Bonds 94, Exchequer Bills 75 to 76.

There has been little doing in the Foreign Market during the week, the absence of business in the English house usually affecting all the speculative stocks. Belgian has slightly advanced from Monday's prices, and closes at 103 1/2 to 104. Spanish Active, at the beginning of the week, quoted 22 1/2 to 23; the Three per Cent 34 to 35. A slight improvement was visible on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Active quoted 23 1/2 to 24. The price, however, soon brought sellers into the market, and they succeeded on Thursday, quoting at the close of proceedings only 22 1/2; the Three per Cent 34 1/2. Portuguese also crept up from Monday's price, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2, to 45 1/2 to 46 1/2 on Wednesday. The closing quotation is 46. Dutch have not materially varied, and close at 6 1/2 for the Two-and-a-Half per Cent, the Five per Cent 100 1/2. With regard to the latter stock there is no doubt that the great majority of holders propose to accept the new stock at the reduced rate of interest in preference to waiting for any better offer. It will be remembered that the last terms were not so good as those offered previously, and this has doubtless influenced the decision of the majority. Mexican stock remains flat at 35 1/2, and Brazilian quotes 87.

The Railway market was steady at the commencement of the week, and business became more brisk towards the close. South Westerns have slightly receded; Blackwells, on the contrary, have improved. Birmingham Stock continues heavy, while the direct line to York has improved to 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 premium. This line was in great favour with the Manchester and Leeds shareholders, at their recent meeting, and appears to be increasing in public estimation. Greenwich shares are firm, the acceptance of the offers to lease on the part of the South Eastern Company having been ratified at the meeting on Tuesday, with almost perfect unanimity. The meeting of the South Eastern Company, on Tuesday, was not quite unanimous in feeling, and although the Directors had a majority, the Liverpool party are determined to persevere. The Saars close at 3 1/2. South Westerns are 77 1/2; Great Western, 150; Birmingham Stock, 219 to 221; Bristol and Exeter, 80; Eastern Counties (New), 13; Great North of England, 120; Brighton, 47 1/2; Croydon, 17; Midlands, 107; Greenwich, 93; Bristol and Gloucester, 54 1/2; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 24; Paris and Orleans, 38 1/2; Paris and Rouen, 38 1/2.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

**WAR-OFFICE.**—Coldstream Regiment of Foot: Ensign and Lieut. J. A. V. Kirkland to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Brand; Ensign W. G. Dawkins to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Kirkland.

49th Foot: Ensign J. H. King to be Ensign, vice Dawkins. 56th: W. C. Barclay to be Ensign, vice King. 57th: Lieut. C. W. D. Staveley to be Captain, vice Lord J. Chichester; Second Lieut. H. G. R. Robinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Staveley; T. Lloyd to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robinson. 99th: Lieut. T. T. Worley to be Lieutenant, vice Webster; Ensign F. B. Pigott to be Lieutenant, vice Worley; W. F. Austen to be Ensign, vice Pigott.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Sec. Lieut. W. H. Nelson to be First Lieutenant, vice Layard.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. QUT, Mark's hall, Essex, cattle-dealer. T. ROLLINGS, Ingram-court, City, wine merchant. L. ROTHERS and W. PERRIT, Gravesend, grocers. T. and J. BALLY, King's-cliffe, Northamptonshire, toy dealers. R. T. DOCKERY, Farringdon-market, fruiterer. C. R. TEBBELL, Carey-street, Chancery-lane, victualler. R. PETTIGREW, jun., Woolwich, tailor. H. CLARK, Bluefield, builder. J. KITCHEN, Stockport, corn dealer. L. A. REGNAULT, Cheltenham, milliner.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

**OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.** SEPT. 10, 1844.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Quarter-master-Sergeant William Marvin to be Quarter-master, vice Fife.

**COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.**—Forfar and Kincardineshire Regiment of Militia: Hugh Alexander Kennedy, Esq., to be Captain.—Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. J. G. Smyth to be Captain, vice Yvner; Cornet W. H. F. Cavendish to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth; E. C. Taylor to be Cornet, vice Cavendish.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.** J. SISON, Brighton, dealer in toys and fancy goods.

**BANKRUPTS.**—A. J. WARRILLOW, 2, Seaford-street, Clerkenwell, fancy stationer.

J. HOOK, Nine-elms and Wandsworth-road, contractor and brick merchant. T. SEDGWICK, Crutche, grocer and tea-dealer. G. BRADSHAW, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, linen and woollen draper, and wine spirit dealer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—J. SHIELDS, Edinburgh, corn-dealer. J. MILLER Uphall, mining engineer.

BIRTHS.

Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, of a daughter.—At Kensington-pore, the lady of James Pratt Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.—In Wimpole-street, the lady of Dr. Glendinning, of a daughter.—At Hale Hall, county of Cumberland, the lady of Miles Pensonby, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord William Hervey, to Cecilia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c.—At St. Mary's, Southwark, Howard Jackson, Esq., to Catherine Hannah, widow of the late J. W. Medley, Esq., and second daughter of the late Sir George Mount Keith, Bart. B.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Norman Ussieck, Esq., of Cork, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Colonel Drinkwater Bethune.—At Strathfieldsaye, the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, to Ellen, second daughter of G. E. Besuchamp, Esq.—At Scopwick, J. Noble, Esq., of Boston, to Everilda Anne, only daughter of Mr. Gardner, of the former place, late of Ashby-hall.—At Exton, Ancell Hall, Esq., Surgeon, of Spalding, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr. Sherman, of Horse House.—At Exmouth, John Redman Ord, Esq., eldest son of the late Col. Redman, M.A. of Greenstead Hall, Essex, Vicar of St. Mary's and Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, to Catherine Aurora, young daughter of the late William Kirkpatrick, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad.

## DEATHS.

Sir Robert Eden, Bart.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square the Hon. Lady Brooke Pechell. At Weaving, Kent, aged 74 Jeffrey Baron de Raigersfeld, Rear-Admiral of the Red.—At Englefield lodge, Egham, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Joseph Whitley, K.C.H., for 20 years Groom of the Bedchamber to their late Majesty's George IV. and William IV., in his 80th year.—In Belgium, Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.—Thomas Whitby, Esq., in the 70th year of his age, for upwards of 21 years deputy of Vintry Ward.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty. Splendid attractive Novelties. Re-engagement of Mr. Carter, the American Lion King, with his Lions, Tigers, and Leopards, previous to his departure for Paris. Grand Equestrian Fete on THURSDAY next, and 100th night of the CHINESE WAR, and brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS. MONDAY, Sept. 16th, and during the week, 7th time, THE LION OF THE DESERT; or, THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO. Abdallah the Arab, Mr. Carter, who will introduce his performance in the cage and on the open stage, drive a Lion in Harness fight with the Leopards &c. Scenes of the Circle, concluding with the CHINESE WAR and FEAST OF LANTERNS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open daily from 11 till 5.

DONCASTER RACES.—MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

**MONSIEUR JULLIEN** has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, at the Mansion House, Doncaster, on THURSDAY, September 19 (Cup Day), on which occasion his Orchestra will execute Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Selections from Bellini's Opera, "I Puritani," and several Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c. &c. Mr. Richardson will play a solo on the Flute, Mous, Prosperi on the Opheleide, Mons. Barratt on the Oboe, and Herr Koenig on the Cornet-a-Piston. The entire suite of these magnificent rooms will be opened on this occasion.

**CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT** having given rise to a general desire for information on the PROPERTIES of the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION the EXPERIMENTS (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. RYAN'S POPULAR LECTURE ON EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. The varied LECTURES of Professor BACHHOFFNER daily. THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOLOGICAL, and other original and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

**TO THE LADIES.**—Madame TUSSAUX'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admission, 1s; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

**CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.**—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 200 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admission, One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

**DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM** ORNAMENTS, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candelsticks, Inkstands, Gongs, Chess Tables, Watchstands, Paperweights &c., just received by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London. J. T. arranges elementary collections to facilitate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, from two to fifty guineas each.

**PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.**—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smoke, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surmounts in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. Watson's Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s per gallon, in screw cans.

**INVALIDS AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.**—Chaises, Vis-à-Vis Waggon, of various sizes, Phaetons, Barouches, and other designs of various qualities, at very reduced prices. Invalid Wheel-chairs of numerous designs, from the cheapest to the most expensive build, second hand as well as new, and can be had with Hoods of Leather, Macintosh, or Canvas, to be put up or down. Long Bed or Spinal Carriages. Self-acting Wheel chairs, affording any degree of exercise. On sale or hire at INGHAM'S Manufactory, 29 City-road, Finsbury-square.

**EXCURSION TO THE LEVANT.**—A six weeks' Tour by Steam to Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with the option of visiting en route Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadix, and Gibraltar. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's well-known splendid steam-ship MONTROSE will start from Southampton, on Monday, September 23, for the above ports. True occupied in the passage out and home about six weeks. Very superior accommodation for passengers.—For terms apply at the Company's Offices, 51, St. Mary-axe, London, and 57, High-street, Southampton; also at 33, Regent-circus.

**A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER for 15s.—RICHARD** and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders of the newest designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. below any other house; ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d. Their stock also consists of every description of Furnishing Ironmongery, every article of which is marked at such prices as will fully convince purchasers at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.—Established 1818.

**SPORTSMEN** should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at 49, Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Cordingtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doekins, and all the new patterns for Trowsers, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Army cloth blue Spanish Cloaks, four-and-a-half yards round, 50s.; ditto Oporto Cloaks,



Count of the Growth of Wheat. By F. Allouan.  
Patent Peg Threshing Machines. Meteorological Diary. By the Editors of the Letters from Ireland. By the Editors of the Fifth and Sixth Editions of "Baydon on Rents and Tillages."  
Agricultural Improvements. By I. J. Mechi. Explanation of the Buildings at Tiptree-hall Farm. By I. J. Mechi.  
The Drainage of Surface Water from Heavy Land. By I. J. Mechi.  
Yorkshire Agricultural Society. Rearing Cattle, with a View to Early Maturity.  
North Cornwall Experimental Club. On Harvesting Corn. By Mr. Sarjeant.  
Dr. Murray's Lectures on Chemistry, in the Town-Hall of Kelso.  
Bromsgrove Farmers' Club.  
A highly-finished Portrait and Memoir of his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND will be given with the Farmers' Magazine for October.  
OFFICE, 21, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND;  
And may be had of all Booksellers.

**PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for**  
cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.

Sherry (pale or brown) .. ..	21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., and 40s. per dozen.
Port from the wood .. ..	23s., 26s., 30s. and 34s.
Ditto crusted .. ..	26s., 30s., 36s. and 40s.
Madeira .. ..	27s., 40s. and 48s.
Claret .. ..	30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
Champagne .. ..	40s., 54s., and 70s.
Bucellas, 27s.; Vidonia, 24s.; Lisbon, (dry or sweet) 24s.; Madeira, 21s.; Cape, 15s.	

Bottles, 1s. 6d. per dozen, the price of old and new, and the rate of 9d. per dozen. To all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co. address themselves, soliciting attention to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to purchasers the immediate saving of from 10s. to 30s. per dozen. The continued and rapid increase of their contention is a gratifying proof, to them of the approbation of the public. Their wines are warranted genuine and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of will be exchanged or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Five o'clock. Payment to be made on or before delivery. Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

**CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.**

BRASS, MADE.		£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.		£ s. d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from ..	..	10 0	Sporting Coats in the most approved style ..	..	0 13
Velvetted do, 7 pockets ..	..	15 0	Woolen do 7 Pockets ..	..	1 3
Test Raglan ..	..	8 0	Coats trimmed with silk ..	..	0 10
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs ..	..	15 0	Cashmere fine Saxony do. ..	..	1 3
Cashmire Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	..	1 10	Cashmirette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c. ..	..	1 18
An immense stock of Blouses ..	..	0 3	Quilting Coats 7s. each, or 3 for ..	..	0
Summer Vests ..	..	0 2	Cashmire ditto, in choice patterns ..	..	0
Cashmirette and Persian do, in every variety ..	..	0 6	Trousers adapted for the season ..	..	0 9
Black Saxa Vests ..	..	0 6	Mild's Victoria and plain Doe do. ..	..	0 17
Cloth do. ..	..	0 6	Best quality West of England ..	..	1 3
Cloth Trousers ..	..	0 9	Super quality Doe do. ..	..	0 16
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	..	11 0	Best Black dress do. ..	..	1 6
A great variety of Summer do. ..	..	7 0	Dress Coats ..	..	1 3
Dress Coat, edged ..	..	1 0	Do. do. best manufactured ..	..	2 15
Frock do. do. ..	..	1 4	Frock Coats ..	..	1 15
			Do. do. best manufactured ..	..	3 0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.  
 Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.  
 Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.  
 Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like fashion of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. The store is no connection with any other house; and those who desire genuine "Cheap Clothing" should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minors, or 86, Aldgate opposite the Church.  
 N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.  
 Cashiers wanted.—No Premiums required





THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, GUILDHALL.

## CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The termination of the contest for this high office of trust, (reported elsewhere in our journal), presents a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers a few historical details of its institution and important functions.

The office of Chamberlain is of very ancient origin, and was formerly the King's Chamber, or Exchequer. It appears by ancient records in the possession of the Corporation of London, that the office was held of the Crown (5 John, 1204), when William de St. Michael paid the King a fine of £100, and a yearly rent of 100 marks for the same. The charter of the above sovereign (16 John, 1215), expressly reserves out of his grant to the City, "his Chamberlainship;" Henry III., 2nd Charter (11 Hen. III.), does the same; and in 1278 (6 Edw. I.), Matthew de Columbers is mentioned as "the Chamberlain of Our Lord the King."

The period at which the office passed from the Crown to the Corporation is unknown; but, we find, in the year 1300, (28 Edward I.) that the Chamberlain was elected to the office by the Mayor and Aldermen; and, in 1310, he was elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; with whom the election re-

mained until the year 1724, (11 Geo. I.), when by Act of Parliament, the Chamberlain was directed to be elected by the Livery.

The Chamberlain of London is, in law, a Corporation Sole. His Seal of Office consists of a regal crown, lion passant, the City sword, and two keys.—Legend: *Sigillum Camere Londini*. The annexed engraving is copied from an impression in the British Museum, bearing the date 1589.

This seal is used, at the present time, and affixed to every copy of the City freedom issued from the Chamberlain's Office.

We have also appended the ancient insignia of the Chamberlainship—a staff surmounted with a jewelled crown, and having a glass handle, mounted with gold, and jewelled. This sceptre is borne by the Chamberlain on state occasions, and is presented, with the keys of the City, on the entry of the Sovereign by Temple Bar: it is also surrendered on Nov. 8, by the Chamberlain, who is then customarily re-elected to his office.

The duties of the Chamberlain are twofold. In his judicial capacity, he admits, on oath, all persons entitled to the Freedom of London; and registers and enrols all apprentices, adjudicates between them and their masters upon complaints made to him. In this capacity, he has power to commit either master or apprentice to Bridewell, or to a place of temporary confinement in Guildhall, now little used; but, it is believed, that there has been no commitment of a master for a century and a half. The Chamberlain adjudges without a jury, and no appeal takes place from his decision, though it is believed that there is a right of appeal to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

As Treasurer of the Corporation, in "the Chamber of London," called, at various times, "the Inner Chamber," the "Exchequer Chamber," and now simply, "the Chamber," the Chamberlain has the care and custody of the City cash and regalia; and of monies not the property of the citizens, but administered in trust by them for a variety of important purposes. Many Government taxes were received at the Chamberlain's Office until the reign of William III., and the Land-tax was paid into the Chamber until the time of Sir Stephen Jansen, Bart., who resigned in 1765. Parliament has since intrusted the Chamberlain with a variety of trust-monies under various Acts (at the present time, exceeding seventy), which Acts regulate the funds connected with the Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, and Sewerage, and Police of the City; the Navigation of the Thames, up to Staines; the Harbour and Port of London, as far as the Medway; London and Blackfriars Bridges; the Royal Exchange, the Coal Exchange, the City of London School, and Emanuel Hospital; together with the various improvements effected, or now in progress, in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, the Exchange, the Post-office, &c. The sums of money passing through the Chamber annually average £700,000, of which sum about £150,000 belongs to the City, as their own cash, and the remainder is trust-money.

The emoluments of the office, under Sir James Shaw, who held it twelve years, were, on an average, about £3600 annually; but, on the appointment of Sir William Heygate, the late Chamberlain, they were reduced by the Corporation to a fixed salary of £2500, at which sum it now remains. The Chamberlain gives security for £30,000, for the faithful discharge of his duties; and it is a remarkable fact, that, considering the large amount always passing through the Chamber, there is neither record nor tradition of a defalcation in the office to the amount of a single shilling, in upwards of 700 years, that it has been the depository of Government, Corporate, and Trust monies.

The establishment of the Chamber consists of the following officers: the Chamberlain, head of both departments, judicial and financial. To the former are attached a clerk, assistant-clerk, and yeoman; and to the latter, a comptroller, chief clerk, cashier, and four assistants. The accounts are audited annually.

Official accommodation is provided for the Chamberlain adjoining the Guildhall of the Corporation. The office is a spacious apartment, the first to the right hand, up the steps, on the north side of the hall. Upon the wall is a picture of the battle fought near Tooton, in Yorkshire, between the rival families of York and Lancaster, March 29, 1461, painted by Alderman Josiah Boydell. Over the chimney-piece is a finely-coloured print of the window at New College, Oxford, painted by Jervis, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also prints of Hogarth's Idle and Industrious Apprentices, and some specimens of ornamental writing. This apartment is represented in the annexed engraving, together with the form of binding an apprentice. In the Chamberlain's parlour are deposited duplicate copies of the honorary freedoms and thanks which have been voted by distinguished personages to the City. More than sixty of them are by the late Mr. Tomkins, the celebrated penman, of whom there is a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The office of Chamberlain was held in 1696 by Sir Thomas Cadden, who was succeeded in 1702 by Sir William Fazakerley. Sir George Ludlam was elected in 1718; Samuel Robinson, Esq., in 1727; and Sir John Bosworth, in 1734, when there was a severe contest between the partisans of the ministry, and the independent members of the livery, which ended in the defeat of the former. This is stated to have been the severest contest ever known, there being at the close of the poll, for Mr. Bosworth, 3212; for Mr. Selwin, 3208.

Mr. Bosworth was subsequently knighted: he was succeeded in 1751, by Sir Thomas Harrison, and in 1765, by Sir S. Jansen, who, resigning his office in 1776, was succeeded by Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., after another very severe contest with the celebrated John Wilkes. In 1779, on the death of Mr. Hopkins, Wilkes was elected; on his death, in 1797, Aldermen Sir Watkin Lewis, and Richard Clarke, Esq., were proposed to the livery, and the latter elected by a very large majority. Mr. Clarke filled the office until his death, beyond his 90th year: he recollected having taken Dr. Johnson to the Judges' dinners, at the Old Bailey. The office was next severely contested by Mr. Alderman

Waithman and Sir James Shaw, Bart., when the latter was returned. Sir James held the office until his death in 1843, and was succeeded by Sir W. Heygate, Bart., after a contest with Sir John Pirie, Bart.

Mr. Anthony Brown, the newly-elected Chamberlain, of whom we annex a portrait, has been for many years Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate; and is, with the exception of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, the senior member of the Court of Aldermen. He is the son and the grandson of a liveryman; for upwards of 40 years has been a member of the Corporation, 23 years a magistrate, and served the office of Sheriff in 1825, and Lord Mayor in 1827. The worthy



MR. ALDERMAN BROWN, THE NEWLY ELECTED CHAMBERLAIN.

Alderman is a fluent and well-informed speaker, and has lately distinguished himself in the Court of Common Council by his vindication of the rights of the livery. He is the principal of the highly respectable firm of Brown, Marten, and Thomas, solicitors, of Mincing-lane.

**THE NORTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.**—The Conservatives have had several meetings, the result of which has been the formation of a Committee to support the interests of Mr. J. T. Clifton, who is a candidate for the representation, in the room of Lord Stanley. Mr. Clifton is a general supporter of a Conservative Government, and in favour of protection to agriculture. It is not yet known whether there will be a contest. The nomination is to take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at Lancaster. North Lancashire contains 254 townships, and the number of votes on the present register is 10,337. The Anti-Corn-law League have not yet found a candidate. Mr. C. Townley, of Townley, has been sought after, but has not been found. Mr. Hargreaves, son-in-law of Mr. Brown, who contested the South Division of Lancashire, has been requested, but he has declined. The impression is that there will not be any opposition.

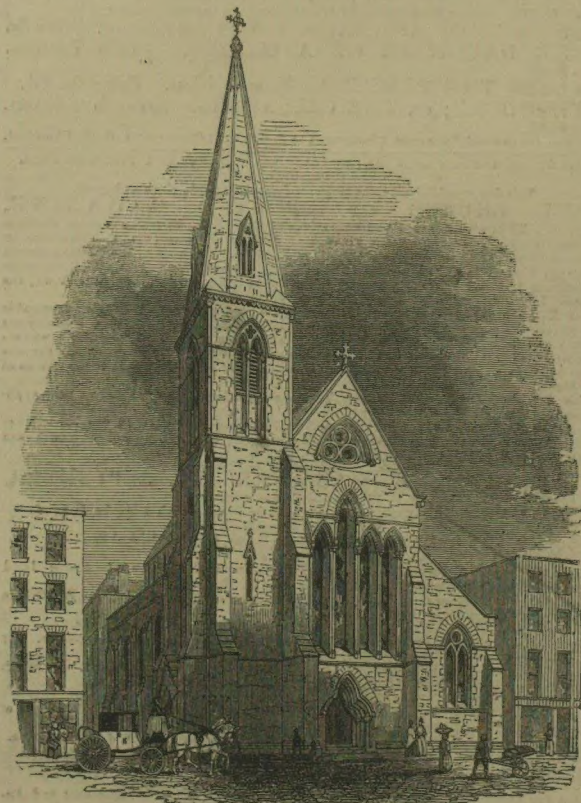
**DEATH FROM EATING HEMLOCK.**—A little girl, three years old, belonging to Sidney-street, North Shields, died in consequence of eating hemlock. The child had been out in the fields during the day with a little brother, when they had taken the herb. The boy vomited freely, or his life also, in all probability, would have been sacrificed.

## CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVIII.

## CHRIST CHURCH, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

This church is now in course of erection between the east side of the new street, and near the point at which it debouches into High Holborn. The design, by Mr. B. Perry, is in the early English style, with a large lancet-headed window over the principal entrance, and a lofty tower and spire at the west-end angle. The material is Kentish rag-stone, with Bath stone mouldings and side dressings in the long and short masonry.

The cost will be defrayed by the munificence of the Church Societies, and the bounty of individual benefactors. The whole church will accommodate one thousand persons; the seats being free, and there being, consequently, no income from pew-rents, the chief anxiety of the committee is to realise an endowment sufficient to secure, for ever, the daily performance of divine worship. For this good and great end, subscriptions are still earnestly solicited. "Whilst, however," add the Committee, "we have good hope that, under God's blessing, adequate means will be supplied by Christian benevolence, we unfeignedly desire not to lay an additional burden on those who have, with such unsparing liberality, already assisted in this work and labour of love."



NEW CHURCH, ST. GILES'S.

The spiritual destitution of the over-peopled parish of St. Giles has long been a subject of deep concern; and we hope that this great effort to rescue the inhabitants (more especially the humbler classes) from their perilous condition, by providing them with additional church accommodation, will be crowned with entire success.

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THE CHAMBERLAIN'S SCEPTRE AND SEAL.